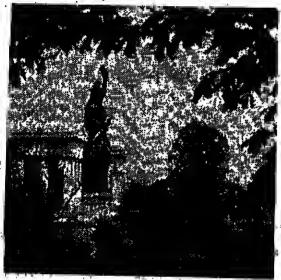


# Between Munich and Kiel – explore 2000 miles of Germany





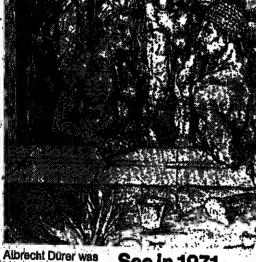


German sparking wine ceme in about 1800. You'll



famous streets. Perhaps in elegant shops that set line





See in 1971 born 500 years ego. He painted in the what the rest will discover in 1972-Germany," Olympic Games, Follow the whole, or part, of the 2000 mile "Olympic Tour" we have

designed for you.



Gliders, anyone?

Between Munich and Kiel expiore 2000 miles of Germany t am interested in a pre-Olympic visit to Germany. Please send me tuli information.

Please writs in block letters and do not omit the postal code: Send coupon lo: Osulacha Zentrale für Fremdenyarkehr 6 Frankfuri (Meint, Osathovenstraße 89

# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 26 August 1971 Tada Year - No. 489 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

# Israel's mistrust makes Mid-East peace uncertain



Will a frash Arab-Israeli war break out batween now and the New Year? Following the failure of mediation by Joseph Sisco of the US State Department the prospects of prolongation of the

case fire are poor.

When the armistice came into force on 7 August 1970 Israeli Defence Miniter Moshe Dayan falt It represented an important step forwards in the direction of coming to an agreement. Similar

political comments were made in Cairo. Hopes foundered on the realities of the situation, Neither Gunnar Jarring of the United Nations nor American mediators have been able to report progress. President Sadat of Egypt now feels there is no longer any alternative to war.

Even though Cairo has intimated its

willingness to make concessions (President Sadai aven under two letter to recognition the State of Israel following a peace withment) Israel lius not budged from its position. At all events there is no aign of the more flexible approach recommended

y several Western powers.

It is a several was a several w repolitions with the Amb countries

IN THIS ISSUE

#### FOREIGN APPAIRS Set talks could serve e useful

exchange of ideas function COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Cologne survay axplodes myth of loneliness of the aged EADING

Book trade at ill has to rely on door to-door salesman

h three years Vogelsang has ... rensformed Krupp

research project plens omputer deting for porcelein # TOTAL CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

incidately concerned, particularly in the Arabs equally obstinately any such negotiations, viewing t tantamount to capitulation.

he assuming talks were held what, in in of traditional Arab disunity, are the

of traditional Arab disunity, are the lects of a solution being reached?

to say the lasst, one can but lead is also not prepared to state prior leace talks what occupied territory it is lorelinquish and which it is not leaded to return. This too has made the leader's work more difficult.

The Experient view is that the only make solution to the frontier problem

gained by force of arms in 1967.

There ere signs, however, that this may not be Ceiro's final word on the subject: Concessions in, say, the form of demili-tarised aress are quite conceivable.

For months the Americans have been

urging a partial solution on both sides, meaning first and foremost the reopening of the Suez Canel. In certain circumstances Isreel would be prepared to withdraw from the canal but only on condition that Egypt did not then occupy the East Bank.

Washington's proposal that Egypt station tokan units on the Eastern side of the canal feiled to meet with epproval in Jerusalem and in Calro too the answer was no, even though this again did not eopear to be final.

In the meantime both sides have armed themselvas to the teeth, Israel with American, Egypt with Soviet essistance. Egypt is prepared to strike before the year is out, President Sadat has threatened for some days.
Egypt requires Soviet backing for a new

war, though, end relations with the Soviet Union have worsened considerably since events in Sudan, where Moscow gave the Communist-Inspired putsch its blassing,

There is no getting oway from this fact, friendship pact or no friendship pact, and the new situation leaves many questions

On the one hand Moscow is intent on regaining lost ground, on the other it cannot afford to allow itself to be manoauvred into a position that might lead to direct confrontation with the United States.

How, then, can the Kremlin be expected to bahave? There can be no doubt that aggravetion of the Arab-Isreeli confliot provides Moscow with an opportunity of reminding the Arabs yet again how dependent they ere on the Soviet

China's invitation to President Nixon to visit Peking must have come as a greater shock to the Soviet Union than virtuelly any diplomatic move in recent

It is not only the polemics against Peking's foreign policy that have grown perceptibly harsher in tone. The Kremlin evidently facis that a political system that in the course of countless confrontations and, latar, negotiations with the United Statea is in danger.

Crisis prevention and safeguarding of the peace, brought about by means of a language of political and diplomatic amoke signals, is the foremost consideretion of Soviet diplomacy.

Two superpowers could reach agreement on a system of safeguards because moves, counter-moves and readily assessable interests are involved. The emergence of a third factor, not to mention even more, makes matters that much more difficult.

This is one of the reasons (over and above hegemonial interests) why the



#### Russian Sports Minister in Bonn

Sergei Paviov (right), the Soviet Minister for Sports, has visited the Faderal Republic for taiks with Hens-Dietrich Ganscher, the Federal Republic Minister responsible for sport. Sergei Peviov elso met Bundestag mambers who serve on the Bundestag committee for sport and the Munich Olympia Games.

to do their level best to exploit the situation to their own benefit.

Thoy have alweys been adept at making special point of being the defenders of Arab interasts when the crisis in the Middla East has been at its height. Veiwed in this light aggravation of the conflict can but be welcomed in the

The question is, though, how great their influence on Egypt, the principal Amb country, is et present and how much leaway they will allow the Arabs before fealing compelled to call for estreint because of the Americans.

At "times Moscow has pressed for peaceful solution in the Middle East. Presumably the Soviet Union is now again intetested in maintaining a stote of affairs

midway between war and peace. in the interest of the interest Depending on the lia of the land in the

Union and the Russians can be expected for one thing or the other.

The Israeli government mistrusts both

great powers, in America's case because Washington has of late increased its pressure on israal. The United States has on more than one occasion made proposals involving a gradual Israeli withdrawal.

israel has rejected these proposals one by one, talking in terms of American pressure that must be resisted. There has even been jalk of false friends.

How can peace come about in circumstances such as these? During Mr Sisco's nission Secretary of State William Rogers noted that frontiers alone are no guarantee of Israeli security, ile has thit the nail on the head.

Jerusalem need not bother hoping for paace es long as it fails to grasp the fact. Hans Rademacher
(Kölner Stadt Anzeiger, 16 August 1971)

#### The world must learn to live with Red China

Soviet Union refused in 1959 to build up its own nuclear force.

Chinese diplometic activity in Asia, Chinese membership of the United Nations, even another direct frontier clash is something Moscow could stomach, But to forfeit the monopoly of negotiation with the United States on behalf of all Communist Parties and countries, for Peking to embark on a policy of its own towards the United States, is, as far as the Sovict leeders are concerned, to take things too far.

Semi-official reactions from Moscow bear witness to virtual panic, Take, for instance, the Pravda commentary claiming that Washington and Peking were in the process of conspiring to divide the

world between them.

To judge by the tenor of the article one would have thought that America end

China have much more in common flian differences of opinion and that Mr Nixon had already met Chairman Mao and the two men had elready signed treaties of

one kind and enother.

Magyar Hirlap, a Hungarian paper, took an even gloomier view of the prospects.

Chou En lai was already envisaged as the architect of an anti-Soviet axis extending from Belgrade to Tirana and Bucharest. Speculation of this kind is clearly Soviet-

China's re-entry to the world's stage has admittedly changed the room for man-oeuvre in Eastern Europe. It is bound to have some affect on traditional post-war power blocs

It would nonetheless be a mistake to assume imperial designs on China's part. At present the People's Republic neither has cause nor power enough to have any such ambitions.

The world must leern to live with China. It rather looks es though the Sovict Union is going to have the greetest of difficulty in so doing.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 August 1971)



# Salt talks could serve a useful exchange-of-ideas function

Salt has for many people in this interested in reaching sgreement in the country remained a somewhat vague course of the Vienns and Helsinki tslks. abbreviation. Few people are going to abbreviation. Few people are going to Also, they have both come to grasp the deny that talks on a limitstlon of the significance of the momentum of negotisnuclear arms raca between the superpowers are linportant but these topsy-turvy disarmament negotiations aimed at not s reduction but a freeze in missile potential could hardly be expected to become

Above all they were unlikely to become popular in Europe where since the onset of the Salt talks in November 1969 it has been feared that the superpowers might come to terms at Europe's expense.

The strict secreey observed by Washington and Moseow in respect of their exclusive talks have not made the missile dispute any the clearer despite the occasional leaks to the press.

Last but not least the strategic srms limitation talks are a complicated business calling for expert explanation and the pundits have had remarkably little to ssy for themselves of late.

This silence could mean that the pundits know no mora than the man in the street. On the other hand it could also mean that the talks have reached such a tricky stage that unduly daring forecasts could put the cat among the pigeons. What, then, is the position this summer?

According to one of the best-informed men on the subject, Isn Smart of the London institute of Strategic Studies, the position is surprisingly satisfactory. He feels it is not going too far to suggest that a limited Salt agreement may be reached before the year is out.

For doniestic and social reasons hoth sides have if anything grown increasingly systems.

Indian critics of the Indo-Soviet friend-

A ship pact are not wholly unjustified in

viewing it as the first step in a new Cold

War in Asia following the improvement in

Sino-American relations and the prospect

of pracisely the reverse a relaxation of

the tension that has made Asla die most

crisis-prone continent of them all so far.

The Moscow-New Delhi pact drives the

wedge If Sino-Soviet rivalry deep into the

heart of Asia, though of course having

different interests the two sides will have

On signing the pact Soviet Foreign Minister Andrel Gromyko atressed that

the Soviet Union was not motiveted by

for believing his claim that the Bengal

There cannot even be certainty as to

Yahya Khen's blood and thunder speech-

direction of New Dehli. The immediate

reason was Sino-American rapprochement

which put a spoke in the wheel of Soviet

Following the reappraisal in Asia and

come to terms with China there was only

one country left with which to salvage

the remainder of this concept, India. And

In the circumstances the fine words to

the effect that the Indo-Soviet pact

following the American withdrawal.

India swallowed the Soviet bait.

do not begin all that often.

sardy must feel to be) the case.

had different motives.

tion and to view the Salt talks themselves

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

as a stabilising factor. The deciding factor, however, is a lesson both the Soviet Union and the United States have learnt in connection with their mutual relations, a lesson that has run parallel to the Salt talks.

While the world's attention has been directed to the negotisting teams in Vienna and Helsinkl both Moscow and Washington have modified their respective outlooks. It is characteristic of this state of affairs that the most speciacular review of progress so far has been made not at the conference table but in the American capital.

On the one hand Washington has had to shed the arrogance of its intention of tesching the Soviet Union what constitutes nuclear strategy; on tha other Moscow has had to abandon its uncompromising attitude as concealed by a genuine or apparent lack of interest in the

Western arguments on strategic matterns. Both sides have learnt from and shout each other. Communications have incressed and with them willingness to reach partial agreement on anti-ballistic missile

Not, for that matter, that a treaty which may be drafted but is unlikely to be signed this year will result in total renunciation of anti-missile systems. For this the deterrent systems are too sluggish and both superpowers have already invested too heavily in their respective

The Soviet Union has its 64-missile mini-slield around Moscow which admittedly in military terms hardly stands up to comparison with US overkill capacity. The Americans have their bases designed to protect Minuteman missiles in North Dakota, Missouri and Montana. also as yet but a fragmentary system.

t28, double the number of Soviet ABMs, could turn out to ba a coinpromise formula. This would seem to be borne out by a 'disclosure' by the New York Times at the end of last mouth.

Apparently tha US delegation in Fielsinki has suggested an alternative solution to the effect that the two governments choose between a hundred missile shield surrounding the capital city and three hundred missiles or so concentrated at three points with the intention of shielding counterstrike capacity.

There has been no official confirmation of this report but it would seem plausibly to round off the impression that a partial agreement is in the offing.

If Salt is to be a success It is unportant that both sides go further and hit upon a means of further progress in the field of offensive weapons. This puts the United States in something of a dilemma.

Assuming, as Washington tends to do, that the Soviet Union has the edge in SS 9, SS 11 and SS i3 ICBMs there must be some reduction uf this potential if the balance is to be restored.

But at present Washington has nu counter-concession to make that is sufficiently interesting from the Soviet Union's point of view. In certain circumstances America might first have to bnost its potential in order to disarm un a tit for tat basis.

Witether intentiunally ur not a tactical arms prugramme of this kind cuuld add fuel to the arms race fire. if only to preclude expensive and fateful misunderstandings of this kind Sult ought to establish itself as an institution and means of communication between the super-Christian Potyka

(Süddentsche Zeltung, 10 August 1971)

# India's non-alignment policy sacrificed to

It all began with President Johnson's resoive to confer with the North Victnamense in Paris. Everything since has been a logical consequence of that first

Kremlin's bait

There is more point in noting that india may yet live to regret the haste with which it made certain of Soviet support in the event of conflict with Pakistan.

temporary factors. There is every reason India has now let Itself in for a aituation not dissimilar to that which crisis has not been instrumental in leading to the agreement as far as Moscow is faced this country under Konrad Adenauer. It prefers to evade the necessity of coming to terms with its weaker and immediate neighbour, China, instead seekwhether Moscow considers the danger of a war between India and Pakistan to be as ing the protection of an ally that is not an grave as India evidently feels (and necesimmediate neighbour, has other interests and consequently may change its prio-It has not been Pakistani President

In return for tlus uncertain reward es that set Mr Gromyko heading in the Iadia may now consider itself to be tha principal agent of Sovlet interesta in Asia. It remains to be seen whether or not this is e desirable aim apart, of course, from the India preoccupation with Pakistan.

plans to offer to protect Asian countries India has been on a limb in Asia before: without frienda because it was too wcak the evident desire on everyona'a part to for the powerful countries, too powerful for the weaker countries and too poor, too arrogant and too undecided for

Thare could now even be a cliange for the worsa since China, which for a variety of reasons exercisas a far greater spell on represents the beginning of a new era in the rast of Asia, will take a dim view of Asia are a trifle larger than life. New eras other Asian countries establishing too cordial relations with India as an ally of

the Soviet Union. In Chinese eyes this wuuld now constituto an unfriendly act and who in Asia wuuld in the present circumstances want to arouse Chinese

The reat of the world would like first and foremost to knuw whether the Indo-Soviet pact improves or worsens the prospect of war between India and

Provided it is limited to the pre-Napoleonle manoeuvrea of the 1965 conflict a war noed not have scrious international repercussions. When all Is said and done the 1965 conflict did not

The situation would, however, be a hardly be said to be moving in the good deal more critical if China, as Pakistan'a partner, and the Soviet Union, as India's partner, were to be involved. In view of the new and old ties of both sidea opinion in Delhi and Islamabad now counts for less than opinion in Moscow and Peking.

On the other hand had they wanted a pretext for major confrontation both Moscow and Peking could have chosen aarlier and better occasions. The stance, would have presented a more plauaible opportunity as far as the general public in Russia and China are concerned than tha fate of Bangla Desh, about which the man in the street in Moscow or

Peking is a trifla hazy, to say the least. More than aver before India's resolves. moves and non-moves will reflect those of the Soviet Union. India can no longer act on, say, war with Pakistan without first

gaining Moscow'a blessing, It will come as a sad blow to many people in New Delhi that this is what has come of India's proud policy of nonalignment.

Thilo Bode (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 August 1971)

#### Leonid Brezhnev OSTPOLITIK plans to visit Belgrade

ardly has the Soviet Union and the Balkans with military are oeuvres on the doorstep but speak about Leonid Brezhnev's forhout visit to Yugoslavia is confirmed.

Many will breathe a sigh of reliait closer scruthny reveals that there is the the world and reason for this initial reaction. Inter-

Czechoslovakia it is none too conta to argue that the Soviet leaders for people such as this Marshall Mchardly be visiting a country he was 1 Links, the Cenadian communications point of invading.

point of invading.

Above all the geographical located the danger has now changed. Ruman the country currently most threatend the Soviet Union. Its independent participated the West has irritated how its determined resistance to all attempts the Kremlin to gain control out of Rumanian economy and military main by means of supranational device is annoyed the Soviet leaders.

Light, the Cenadian communications expert had a saying: "They look at the passing the great had a saying: "They look at annoyed the Soviet leaders.

with Peking has infuriated Brezhad Poligorny most of ail. No one email wishes of its critics it must fulfil two whether strong-arm tactics will be the result. And the prospects of Roman escaping intervention or the threat interventium cannot be said to have improved with the news of Genney Secretary Brezinev's forthcoming with the secretary Brezinevity Brezinevi

domestic sct-up to go with it.

going to be unsat by Belgrade pursuing Peace Note of March 1966.

Open policy towords the West and the The right-wing parties are silying its contacts with Peking.

As far as Moscow is concerned have via has for long been on outside like casts its sang-frold to the wish the Soviet Union cun only pursua a polici of sinvly reguining influence in Yuguini by political means — and this is evident the aim of Mr Brezhnev's visit.

In Yngoslavia tho Soviet leader va appeal to the common heritage af scialism, something that exists on papel alone as far as the two countries # concerned. He will also endeavour virtue of his visit to add grist to the so of conservatives in the Yugoslav

He cannot count on lasting ugoslavia may be moving but it cal direction of Soviet Communism. (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zehm) für Deutschland, 12 August 119

#### The German Tribunt

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Ediloring f Eberhard Wagner. Assistant Ediloring f Outo Heinz. Edilor: Alexander Anthony by Itah lenguaga sub-edilor: Geoffrey Pengi Otsiribuilon Maneger: Georgine von Piegi Friedrich Reinacke Verleg GmbH. 25 Schar Aussicht, Hemburg 75. Tal.: 220 12 55. The C2 14733. Sonn burseu: Konrad Kadluberik 68 Adenauerellee, 53 Sonn. Tel.: 22 61 53. it lex: 08 85396.

Advertising relate its! No. 6 —
Annuel subscription OM 25.
Printed by Krögere Buch- und Verlagsdroff its!, Hemburg-Blankonase. Oletributed its USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 Way its Street, New York, N.V. 10011.

All enticles which THE GERMAN In reprint ere published in cooperation when cooperation when the cooperation when the cooperation when the cooperation was allowed the cooperation of the cright lexi, was abridged nor aditorially reducible GERMAN TRIBUNE slee publishes THE MAN TRIBUNE Quarterly Review, a set from German periodicele.

in all correspondence places quota your a acripilor number which appears on the wi-per to the right of your edurass.

# Great strides have been made Frankfurter Allgemein since Moscow Treaty was signed

Bucharest's demonstrative cooperate ber with revelations and exposés. the rails with defamation, and to lay it

The Christian Democrats and Christian For the Suviet Union Yugoshia Socialists have not slways been an negaanother matter altogether. It seemed twe. It was after all their Foreign Minister independence twenty-three yesrs 2502 Gerhard Schröder under their Chancellor has since developed an independe Konrad Adenauer who introduced a new relationship between this country and the Yugoslavia was never a member di East in the sixties and who wrote the Warshw Pact. Suviet calculations and prefess for the normalisation with the

The right-wing parties are not basically sainst all East Bloe pullcies. According to tradition it is precisely these con-servalive parties that should have been weeking up for a policy of accommoda-tion with the communist East and been puting this policy through. Perhaps li ls recognition of this fact that has provided the miconscious mutivotinn fur the Patyl present flight into blind opposi-

tionferopposition's sakc. Birdly, however, both majur parties have sensed that is is high time to try to be up again with Germany's historical booked in Cantral Europe and not in

Back in the days of the Grand Coalition when the CDU and SPD acted together the shiement of government policy showed that theoretically both parties wanted one and the same thing, but that wen the time came to act the misgivings the conservatives exceeded their con-And certainly there were

Boust 1970, when Chancellor liami tavelled to Moscow to sign that the liam is or threat of their inouncing the use or threet of long did not mark the end of these difful negotiations, but merely the

when discussions started. And it is to continue in the same vein with e the sides take their stand egainst each and defend it vigorously, and claim tclaim, resulting in deadlock.

unusual complications that have come not only from the heavy of continued mistrust which is a over from the past, but above all the vasily differing visions of that west are entertained in the Eest

Both sides are agreed that they want to

re-constitute the Euro-Asian continent but the two base their ideas on vastly different patterns and have diametrically opposite aims.

The Soviet Union has visions of a Greater Europe stretching from the Urals to the Atlantic and freed from all influences from outside Europe, and for tlus reason the USSR would have a natural hegemonial role to play.

The West, on the other hand, has to a

certain extent still got John F. Kennedy's "Grand Design" in mind, that is to say the Atlantic Community, that structure that would be held up by two pillars, tha United Stetes of America and Western Ептопе.

The only difference now is that the idea of a jointly-owned house has largely given way to the concept of a partnership and alliance.

But for all those involved on the Western side the number one thesis is: "On no account can America be left

But the fact that both sides have differing points of view has never been a reason for hampering negotiations either in politics nor in other spheres of living such as commerce.

Once again this case has shown that the mere act of sitting at a table, looking each other in the eyes, trotting out the old old arguments as if fmni a gramophone record can give a momentum to the business that opens up completely new possibilities.

There is a mutual process of learning, a spark from the interaction of two conflicting aldas that could never be created hy cither side un its own. This spark takes on life, grows . . .

Personally i can see four positive results fram the past twelve months:

Firstly: Bonn's first step towards normalisation with the communist East has met with genarul opprovol from all over the world. The treaty of 12 August 1970 has rubbed the East Bloc of the opporunity of using the Federal Republic as a permanent bogeyman to keep subjects in order. Fear of a Gorman counter-revolution was the reason for building the Wall in 1961 and was still used as on excuse in 1968 when Warsew Poct troops raped Czechoslovakia. But by December 1970 when unrest broke out in Polond the German influence could no longer be cited. Tha new politics have lifted the opinions of the Federal Republic heid by our Western Allies and the Third World to a new high that has not yet been fully appreciated here. Without this new line it would have been impossible for the Federal Republic to keep up with the dynamic new political developments that are racing forward all over the world.

Secondly: The fact that Bonn made ratification of the treaties dependent on a setisfactory conclusion to the Berlin talks difficult part of the negotiations, namely The difficulties in fact only came to made the reaponsibility of the more powerful Western Aliea. Also this has has once again become the focal point for Atlantic area countries have atressed, not apeed the present ambassadorial talks only within the acope of Nato but also ference cao be made to come true.

Thirdly: Recognition of the Oder-Neisse Line as tha western border of



Chancatior Willy Brandt and Soviet Premiar Alexel Kosygin signing the Moscow Treaty on 12 August 1970 in the Kremlin

"reserved Hallstein Doctrine" being sunk without trace. At the end of 1967 with pressure from Moscow and Esst Berlin all socialist countries came to a tacit agreement that none of them take up diplo-matic relations with the Federal Republic before West Germany had recognised the German Democratic Republic in international law. This condition no longer applies since the signing of the treaties. The Poles have agreed to en exchange of ambassadors as soon as the Warsaw Treaty has bean ratified.

Fourthiy: Aithough it cannot be proved and can only be assumed one result of the past twelve months' work is the fact that the GDR is no longer directly demanding recognition in internationa law through Bonn. It is only making the justified claim that treatics concluded with Bonn should be answorable to international law. It was clear os long ago as May that a breakthrough had bean made in the ambassadorial negotiations on Berlin, when the Soviet Uninn once ogain took over the rasponsibility for free access from the Federal Rapublic to West Berlin and no longer treated this as a sovereign right of the GDR.

One objection constantly being raised by opponents of the new policy line is the tempo of which the Ostpolitik is being carried out. It is said that the government is acting far too hastily and that everything is being senselessly hurricd along. Senseless? It would have been quite senseless to keep the Soviets on a string when they were ready, willing and

eager to get negotiations going. Andrei Gromyko'a recent visit to India underlined that there are good grounds for the Soviet getting a move on. On tha Friday It was announced that Gromyko would be going to New Delhi for five days. On the Sunday night he arrived there and on the Monday morning the treaty of friendship and essistance was

Negotiationa with Bonn and those involving the ambassadors in Berlin were not carried out with anything like aa offered the advantage that the most much alacrity, but by Russian standerds

were still remarkably quick, The Russian bear has been used for centuries to having plenty of time and taking it. It is a creature that has trotted meant that the question of Berlin, which had become a pain in the neck and a complete bora for the rest of the world bucked itself up and shakan off duil sloth. Nobody has ever seen this lumberthe world of political activity. All the ing creature move with such agility and

Obviously the Soviets now consider it off their own bat, that an agreement on necessary to act swiftly, not this time to Berlin Is a condition - nay, the only pursue a policy of expansion, but in order condition - on which the dream of to make the boundaries of its already Moscow for a European Security Con- grossly and excessively expanded ampire safe from inroads,

Gräfin Marion Dönhoff (Die Zeil, 13 August 1971)

#### Poland has led to Walter Ulbricht's Disarrayed Opposition scorns Brandt's cooperation offer

#### Süddeutsche Zeit und

hancellor Brandt's latest offer to the CDU/CSU Opposition for more intensive ecoperation in future on important foreign policy questions, which has been made as a result of the growing nerviness at the domestic policy debates concerning the Berlin Question, is a warning to the right-wing that the permanent confrontation in the Bundestag must come to an

This offer and political appeal should not be misunderstood as a political move to try to seek the Oppositions'a assistanco, born of onxioty. Willy Brandt's reassurance that neither his government nor the Western Allies will accept any solution to the Berlin problem that is other than satisfactory is evidence enough that the Chancellor is clear in his mind uf the way alread.

For greater cooperation between govcriment and Opposition to come abuit on important matters of foreign policy requires more than simply the good will of the government. The SPD/FDP will obviously continue to pursue the policies they consider right and proper, and which are backed by the Majority.

The Opposition has already rejected one government offer - that it would be allowed to send a representative along os an observer at the negotiations in Moscow, and later in Warsaw.

When It came to the Berlin problem they accepted the offer, but the confusion within the ranks of the CDU/CSU about responsibilities and who can ba informed by the government of the decision that is finally made by the Western Allies on Berlin Is not a particularly encouraging foreboding.

If the CSU complains that only

floor leader of the Opposition in the Bundestag, Ramer Barzel, and occasionaliy Richard Stücklen are kept au fait with tha lotest developments the question arisea: how many leaders has the Opposi-

Until the CDU/CSU anawer this question the desirable greater cooperation between government and Opposition on foreign policy matters, inasmuch as this requires an exchange of confidential information, will be difficult to achieve.

This is especially true considering the divergent ideas on foreign policy that undarlie tha present battla for the leadership of the CDU/CSU.

(Säddeutscha Zeitung, 1 t August 1971)



#### **BOOK REVIEWS**

# Two new books provide interesting review of past 100 years of German history

#### **VORWARTS**

rt, literature and science do not exist A in a vacuum remote from society and politics. The tendencies that give an age its specific intellectual and cultural stamp effect the social and political arguments of the time and are influenced by them in their turn.

This complex inter-relationship between polities and culture, art and society means that it is difficult to give a short but accurate account of the cultural history of a particular age.

A venture such as this demands a seuse of proportion and a talent for skilful presentation as well as a thorough knowledge of the subject. This is especially trne of an age like the Weimar Republic which had so many conflicting features that opinions about it are still mixed today.

A myth has grown up around the culture of the Weimar Republic - the myth of the Golden Twentics, Some people dismiss it as a left-wing-inspired legend wittle others remember it as the one saving grace of an otherwise gloomy

Peter Gay's work skilfully outlines the basic features of the cultural und jutellectual life of this period. He succeeds above all in presenting a lasting impression of the intellectual tensions between the German Empire and the Nazt

Creative achievements found a ready public in Germany with the attempt to emphasise Germany as a country of lyric poetry, humanist philosophy and peace ful cosmopolitan life now that the Germany inspired by Bismarck and Schlieffen had been destroyed. Progressive and experimental tendencies came to the forefront in science, literature and tha

The Weimar style now achieving its breakthrough had grown up during the German Empire as the product of the outsiders of Wilhelminian society who now seized the chance offered by revolu-

The Republic in which it developed was also a political and social venture of the outsiders of established society -Democrats, Socialists and Jews.

The opportunitles offered by the new political system were first gladly welcomed by the new cultural movements but soon the hopes of the intellectuals were far in advance of the real political situation. Few intellectuals became passionate

advocates of the Republic. The most it could hope for was tolerance from those cople such as Gustav Stresemann and Thomas Mann who gradually came to accept the Republic though praferred a were the fundamental rules of demobasically non-political reconciliation bebetween right and left wings.

Those intellectuals who were committed to the Republic tried to form a critical consciousness in their various disciplines in the hope that this would be applied to all branches of life. But they were isolated within the conservalism of the universities and were far from the centre of nolltical life.

The people who accepted the Republic as a matter of convenience and the critical intellectuals later found due recognition abroad for their achievements.

But their influence on developments in the Weimar Republic was as negligable as political system and the type of electoral

itical life of Germany.

Poetry was a much greater influence on the thought of the time as it depicted a better world, a world that was still intact, forming a contrast te the realities of life.

The strong influence of the George circle, Riike and the Hölderlin, Kleist and Büchner revivals illustrates the attraction of the view that poetry banished the "superficial thinking" of the Enlighten-

The widespread tendency to attach more importance to poets than philosophers was the practical consequence of the rejection of all politics and an eacape from the fight between the political parties into irrationalities that were no less political in effect.

Tha tidrst for totality, this fear of modernity, was fostered by a chaotic flood of profound publications offering people support in their flight from a highly complex society and propagating a hollow anti-rationalism.

Their main theme was the essential difference between the German character and Russian borbarism, French decadence, American technocracy and British mereenariness.

The authors found a basis for their views among social theoreticians such as Sombart (Shopkeepers and Heroes), Tönnies (Community and Society) and Klages (The Spirit as the Adversary of the

Many historians glorified Germany's "heroic" eras and its leaders, a theme seized upon by the theatre and film industries to inflame the emotions of those people who were inwilling to accept the Weimar Rapublic.

Not all cultural movementa during the Weimar period were a withdrawal from the world. The Bauhaus group tried to fashion the new environment. Expressionist musle, films, ilrama and art was the expression of a revolutionary uprising against the stato of the world but it remained non-political and without a

New Objectivity replaced Expressionism and sought to attain a position in the real world via realistic presentation, accurate reporting and naturalist idloms.

This all attests to the vitality of the intellectual movements of the time but

awareness had always been on the pol- this outsiders' culture had already liecayed when the appeal for an ordered and simple life in an organic community with leaders and the led had proved triumphant.

The sequel to the cultural activity of tha Weimar Republic were tha expulsions, deportations and emigrations of those people who were unable in the long run to maintain their position as insiders in a society whose established basic structures had been preserved from the

This cannot be illustrated more clearly than by the attitude of the distinguished German scholar J. Peterson when he objected that President Ebert and Reichstag President Löbe were to be invited to Gerhard Hauptmann's sixticth birthday celebrations in 1922 on the grounds that two Social Democrats at once were too much for Berlin University.

The efforts of detente currently being undertaken by the Federal Republic towards the German Democratic Republic and the Eastern European countries are a good reason for remembering the continuity and discontinuity of German historical developments as they involve problems arising from the legacy and burdens of past history.

Ihindert Jahre Deutschland 1870-1970 tries to trace these developments in Gennany since Bismarck founded the Empire In 1870 and 1871.

The book sets itself the difficult task of documenting in photographs and articles on aga whose last section since 1945 seems to liave failen behind the pompous start marked by the proclamation of the Reich in 1870/71 in the solution of the nld political issue of Germany as u Notional State.

This only marks nut un outer fruine. work showing the hopes and illusions which are not always beneficial to solving the current German question.

1870 and 1970 are stages of a political process that destroyed many of the political illusions and hopes of 1870 and 1918 because of the avoidable acts and inexcusable arrogance of German policies.

Both the highpoints and the errors of this development are impressively documanted in this comprehensive volume. Of course the vardict on such a broadlybased work with its wealth of detail

cannot depend on a painsiaking of COMMUNITY AFFAIRS tion of individual points.

Differences about the choice of tures illustrating particular becomes are as inevitable as differences. about the practability of many of picture captions that, because e need for brevity, do net always to intelligibly the background te the

hy choosing pictures in such a will paleners to find out how old paopla they communicate a balanced will be lodey, whathar thay would like to

difficult task of presenting an under evaluation of the pelitical andre logical development of these by years culminating in a demecrafeorder in Germany.

One particular merit of the boxis selection of descriptive and autitexts to the various periods. The terr

Petar Gay: Dia Republik der Aus seiter. Gaist und Kultur in der a marer Zait: 1918-1933 (The Outside Rapublic. Laarning and Culture ht. Walmar Era 1918-1933) Publishel S. Fischer, Frankfurt,

Hundert Jahra Deutschland 1870 日 (Ona hundrad years of Garmeny W 1970) Edited by H. A. Jakobsen W. Doilinger, published by bell Varlag, Munich.

extracts from books by well-known or temporaries and historians like Heafe Mehring, Oncken, Bracher, Colo Max Meineke and Jaspers.

These extracts illustrate the taken, aspects under which the period box tion is seen and without doubt profes representative cross-section of his judgment over these hundred yes German history.

There are also contributions by Cerman historian Stefan Doemberge writer collective on modern pos-history, whileh underlines how with views expressed will be.

The history of these hunded put continues in both text and pitter pay the new government's taka-over the In 1969. Richard Von Weizsicht ke written a foreword and Willy Brade

The appendix cootsios extists Bismarck's speeches to the Reichsage Gustav Heinemann's address on lan office as President. These have a cal illustrative function at the end of informative and stimulating survey of hundred years of German histery.

It is also useful to read his article

the functions of Bolshevik elections

pecially in connection with the section

parliamentary elections in the Gent

The historical and theoretical put

the book is followed by an appendix election statistics and the most impossion sources for the history of German

tions ranging from the Prussian in

Ordnance of 1808 to the electoral in

political scientists is a good mentary volume to a handbook by

and Bernhard Sternbergar published

Democratic Republic.

the Pcople's Chamber.

(Vorwärls, 5 Augus Mil

# Cologne survey explodes myth of loneliness of the aged

Shortcomings of the type are per Cologna Sociological Rasaarch Instiniveitable but the book makes in the has Interviewed eight thousand by choosing pictures in such impression of the political, the first differentity and what criticisms social and cultural conditions of the present the editors have also succeeded the station.

> Tik quite usual today for old people to like on their own. Large families have slmon ceased to be and there has been a constant decrease in the number of wageneration households.

At the same time the number of old people has increased because of increased fe expectancy. The number of over-65s his doubled in the past fifty years. Do they need help? Must something be dune

Dr Blume concentrated his examination on former industrial workers and found their meterial fitture secure with un average mently income of over 300

But, he asks, should o healthy over-65 be forced out of his job just because of

There are two eonsiderations behind his questions. Fustly, doctors suspect than suddenly leaving one's job can lead to death and, secondly, psychologists chains that keeping prefessional life cuts a person eff from his environment and can lead to cemplete loneliness.

Neither of the two theories apply to the majority of old people. 'fhe doctors' theory is quashed by the statistics. The mortality rata of 60 to 65 year olds is not much lower than that of the 65 to

The psychological theory is much vaguer as it depends on emotions. Dr Blume states, "I've tried to find out how many old peeple feel lonely und are depressed by their solitude. Our findings has way confirm this overgeneralisation. Only an existencely small mimber of old people are depressed at being alone. It esnot even amount to one in ten."

Most of these lonely people - seventy en cat ef them - are elderly women my slone on a low income. Perhaps the inachl aspeci plays o role as well as a somen's greater need for contact with he outside world.

Mile formar industrial workers who we alone have an average monthly tome of over 300 Marks, widows have has than two hundred, a fact that is not lien enough consideration in discussions on the equality of the sexes.

As far as men are concerned, the survey

shows beyond doubt that there are as many lonaly people among the 65 to 70-year-olds still at work as there are among pensioners.

Dr Bhima also corrects two other widespread misconceptions. Finding that many over-65s were still physically fit enough to continue working, he pursued the question of now many actually would

At present about one over-65-year-old in ten is atill working full-time, the majority of them self-employed. But no more than five per cent of industrial workers continue to work until they are

But the situation was revealed even more clearly. About half the industrial workers said that they would like the retiring age to be lowered, and this in an aga when income (which then decreases) tends more and more to determine a person's social position.

This wish does not conceal the intention to draw a pension at as early an age as possible and improve upon this income with a part-time job.

Only one pensioner in ten has a part-time Joh. Even then it is rarely former industrial workers that are involved but civil servants, public officials and, though not so common, white collur workers.

The other misconception Dr Bluma clears up is the one concerning the much-lamented loneliness of old people. More than half the over-65s in the cities have a home of their own that they do not share with their children or other relatives. They live alone and like it that

It is often maintained that only the housing shortage or smaller humes prevent old neaple living with their married children.

But Dr Blume's investigations show that the reverse is true. Only a quartar of the old people wanted to live together with their children nr grandchildren. About half of those wire actually did live with their children dreamed of a home of

it must be pointed out by way of explanation that the survey - now included by Professor II. Thomae and Dr U. Lehr in Altern, Probleme and Tatsachen (Ageing, problems and facts), published by the Frankfurt Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft - was only conducted in citles and large towns. But Dr Blume is convinced that the situation is similar outside city life as well. Gerhard Weisc

(Wett der Arbeil, 30 July 1971)

Sociaty toses much by not taking advantage of the taients of the aged

## Old age alone should not bar workers from employment

The generation gap has long caused tensions between young and old and the factory floor and other parts of the working world are also affected.

Since modern staffing policies have bean concerned with creating a good atmosphere among employees, attempts have been made to trace the reasens for this conflict in professional life.

This country's Economic Rationalisation Board has been conducting investigations in the United States, It found that 41 per cent of all American firms in the past three years had no fixed rule on how young a new employee should be. Forty-threa per cent considered older employees to be more productiva. It is also reported from America that only nina per cent of the managers in 86 firms are vounger than forty.

Tha Confederation of West German Employer Associations calls for positions where older employees can still davelop. About one fifth of the working force in this country is over 55.

The Rationalisation Board commissioned 33 different time-and-motion atudies to find whether there is any Increase in the productivity of an older worker.

The time-and-motion studies were conducted at a number of firms and dealt with forty to sixty-yaar-olda. Employeas in this age ranga found that not enough was being dona for them. They live in the continual faar that they might be sacked overnight.

When the demands placed upon them were not very exacting, the more likely it was that they would flop. Conversations with older workers confirmed this. The more intelligence a job demanded, the less bkeiy it would be that the employea disappointed. On the contrary. A high percentage of suggestions for improve-ment were made by the over-forties. It was sometimes as high as fifty per cent.

Despite thase welcome findings many workers are not so flexible. Sometimes they even complained that their stubbomness made itelp impossible.

Women were excluded from these eriticisms. Oldar female employees are today often preferred to their younger colleagues as they are thought to be rebable, friendly and on their toas.

An industrial doctor claims that the naturally andowed adaptability of a womsn is a great benefit to her in professional life, even when she becomes older. Man above sixty on the other hand are

dismissed far too soon, the Banks, Trade and Insurances Union elaims. One parsonnel manager reports, "When I was first

appointed I was asked to dismiss an 'old man' of fifty. I did things differently and sought his understanding. Today he is my best empioyee."

The analyses conducted to reach thase findings were carried out separately at o number of firms. But the results show astonishing similarities: Older workers are often not used in the best way possible.

This must be changed. Mnny firms are now trying to give their oldar workars appropriata occupation on the basis of the surveys. They are also trying to learn from past mistokes.

Personnei managers odmit that older workers must be judged in glowing terms. They are more faithful to a firm. Accident figures, even on modern machinetools are lower amongst older workers than younger ones.

They say that the dismissal of a worker over fifty needs the approval of the industrial committee and the workers

#### hannoversche Allgemeine

council. If diamissal is unavoidable, the firm continues to pay lus salary for eighteen months.

Other personnel managers olaim that they are unable to fill a lot of the positions they have for the over-fifties.

It is also said that the number of staff has decreased by sixteen par cent as turnover increased. But the older workers heve all climbed to lugher positions: "Word soon apraad that we had filled a whole class at a Hamburg career training academy with older workers who were promoted after passing their examina-

tions."
The white collar workers union has now drafted proposals calling for two to three weaks' paid leave for workers wishing to attend further training courses.

Older workers can thus improve their opportunities in professional life. Those who rely on what they learnt twenty years previously will have an increasingly harder time of things.

Large firms, in efforts to create a satisfactory public image often point to the low average age of thair staff. But this could quickly change. The apalysis has shown plainly that anyone writing off older workers for reasons of age alone is not only guilty of anti-social behaviour but is also acting against the interests of his firm. With retraining, many reliable old workers could prove to be a high productivity factor,

(Hennoversche Aligemeine, 31 July 1971)

# A close look at the German electoral system

M ontesquieu, the eighteenth-century French philosopher, once said that laws determining the right of franchise nough opportunities to see the truth of this statement.

Today the basic electoral principles are undisputed - general, direct, equal, free and secret elections are one of the essential features of a democratic Weatern State.

parties and occasionally Political politicians are however split on the question of the electoral system which often determines to a considerable degree the political chances of the "ruling class", the governmental system of a country and its political life and history.

The close connection between the the influence of reason and critical process cannot only be seen at the painful

Barnhard Vogel, Diater Nohlan and Rainar-Olaf Schultza: Wehlan in Deutschland. Theorie - Gaschichta -Dokumenta 1848 bis 1970 (Electiona Documents 1848-1970) Published by Walter de Gruyter Barlin and New York. 38 Marks.

points of German history as at the downfall of the first German Republic, The Welmar Republic.

Bernhard Vogel and Rainer-Olaf Schultze outling the history of German elections from the Frankfurt National Assembly to the present-day Bundestag and (East German) People's Chamber. The book starts with a detailed intro-

duction into the study of electoral

systems written by Dieter Nohlen. Terms

such as "bias", "swing" and "aplitting"

are amply axplained.

Dieter Nohlen did the editing the handbook - entitled "The Party

> Wahlen in Deutschland contains much-expanded articles from the book, supplementing them with state and an extensive list of sources.

Yugoslavia.

of Parliaments and Other State Organ and it is today considered to be to the best guides to elactoral systems European countries from Albanta

ORDER FORM

	Dautacha Marks	U.S. Dottars	Pounda Sterling
Six months	12,50	3.50 7.00	1.43 2.85
Twatve months	25,00 (Undaritna whata		
The amount may also	ba paid in your co	untry'a eurrano	,
Measra / Mr / Mrs / Mi			
Yama:			ر داد ۱۱ امالان دارست و از دینه به <del>به آن</del> ه باز است میرسواند
otaesion:			
Bireat:			
City:		ZI	Coda:

Dieter Mohrha (Vorwerls, 5 August 1

#### **BOOKS**

# Jackets are book windowdressing

Gundel Gelbert has been trained as a salesgirl for books. Every day her colleagues in the bookshops of West Germany see Gundel's figure. Sha is also a part-tima model and she is to be found on the cover of the German paperback version of Gora Vidal's collection of essayo Betrachtungen auf ehrem sinkenden Schiff (Observations on a sinking

Actually from the hips upwards Gundel is covered - with the Stars and Stripes. The American flag leaves only her right arm free, and this she raises on high, in her hand there is a phallic symbol. Her left hand cannot be seen, but it is holding a visible tommy gun.

This book decorated with Gundel Gelbert, back oud front, is selling well according to the publishing house Kiepenhauer and Witsch. In fact the amied, perverted Statua of Liberty has little to do with the themes of Gore Vidal's essays, but without doubt it is an attraction for the customers.

Graphic artist Hannes Jähn received the first prize at an exhibition of West German designers (Der werbande Umschlag, 1971)

for his tempting morsel.

Gora Vidal is not after all one of the most Puritanical of authors. His noval Myra Breckinridge, a satire on the fashionable pomography of Hollywood films is proof enough of this.

Nevertheless he complained to his West German publisher about using this work of Hannea Jähn for the cover of his collection ofessays.

With the advent of pop-art burn-art bacame a fashion for the designers of paperback covars. Pop is popular, it has enriched the language of graphic designers and is an amusing Ironle comment on society unchained.

The fashionable bum would presumebly still be charming if it graced the



Jackat by Frenz Haacken (1950)

front of a book of logarithmic tables, but then the craze of book designers would finally be recognized as creziness.

Such craziness was not in evidence at the most recent axhibition of the Deutsche Literaturarchiv at the Schiller Museum in Marbach, entitled Buchumschläge 1900-1950 (Book covers...)

Nevertheless there was no lack of curios at this exhibition of this specialised field of design from the first half of this

Even as recently as 1945 a book cover was banned by a Zürich censor because it showed an elegant lady slightly exposing a shoulder and this was considered a bone of contention!

in 1932 Berlin authoritias called for tha cover of an edition of Upton Sinclair's novel Alkohol to be changed; it showed o massive bottle of whisky with a drunkerd clinging to it. The point of the objection was that the bottle clearly showed the name of a famous distiller.

The firm in question objected to Its name being used in this way. Molik Verlag, the publishing house in queation, was not perturbed by this injunction, in place of the firm's name and the brand of whisky it printed the text of the injunc-

tion. Once again tha distiller in question raised legal objections. This interesting story was cut short by the advont of Hitler and his Nazis. They banned the whole publishing The sama publish-

ing house and the same cover designar had already had a spot of bother back in 1927 and this tima the aristocracy was involved. The objections were raised over the cover to Harry Domela's Der falsche Prinz – Mein Abenteuer. Im Gefängnis zu Köln von ben. (The bogus princa - my life and

adventures, written in Cologne prison). The cover of the first edition was decorated with a picture of the prince. On the second ediwas removed altogether and replaced with a report on the whole incident which read: "According to the judgment of c Berlin court on 26 Jamery 1928 we have been definitively prolubited from publishing a picture of the genuine Prince Wilhelm of Prussia on this cover as on eorlier editions of this book. The young gentleman in foct nu longer belongs to contemporary history according to his own judgment and that of the court. Moraover it is detrimental to the honour of the Hohenzollern family for a picture of a membar of that fomily to be placed next to one of Herr Donicla..."

Tids is a highly unusual exhibition of an ort medium that has received little attention and demonstrates clearly the schizophrenic situation of ertists such as thosa who design book covers and have to serve consumer society.

This dichotomy was underlined by the anger of Marcus Behmer who muted on u postcard in 1957; "I connot stand this treatment of ort and ortists by such 'publishers', this 'supplying' uf work which is sold as 'art' but is ordered as 'goods'... Publishing hnuses of this kind should carry a sign saying 'main entronce for fine people only; tradesmen's entrance round the back".

Book covers ore proof that literary themes are often cocreive for ortists to edapt themselves to contemporary history. The conservative kind are generally also consarvetive in their choice of meterlals. They tend to go for the ldyllic, lo make things heroic, to employ antiquated ornaments and to make decidedly bourgeols woodcuts.

The progressives are a different kettle of fish. They seek a new means of expression in order to do justice to tha social aspecta of tha book they ara illustrating and those aspecta of it that are concerned with sociel criticism,

They use caricatures, collages, photomontages, biting satire; like Otto Dix and George Grosz, who wrote in the foreword to his Spießer Spiegel (Reflactions of petty-bourgeois) of 1925: "I consider drawings a good weapon against the present-day Middla Ages. I like to be a conscious moralist and aatirist..."

John Hartfield, who was reaponoible for the offending whisky bootle, is even more open about this than Georga Grosz. He reckons that political convictions are at least as important as effective advertising.

in his Leben und Werk (Life and work) he says decidedly: "Even the cover of books can be brought in to the cause of agitation in a new form. We said that there were many paopla who look at books without evar buying them, there-fore every single book should be effective

right by Waiter Tilman (1917) (Photos: Katalog) the book is in a bookcase it should at READING as a challenge — as food for thought READING as an encouragement to read the to

Anyone today who sees Andreas Weber's cover for Ernst Niekisch's Hitler - ein deutsches Verhängels - Germany's destiny), dark mass morching Nazi porty members, b. rising from the moss of brown-him. groups with hands raised in the H salute, will still be stricken with he From this worning dated 1932 there? The subject is so complex that all work of their representatives as they

it would have been impossible tary on ell these jackets from the history of the Beticher from the Ministry of the Bernard book publishing if it had been for Curt Tillmann with history of the spanning a debate on a bill planning to been for Curt Tillmann with history of the political door-to-door and hire-purchase collection of book covers which had to the Schiller National Museum in Make.

shown in Marbach. In fact it is only to debite is as violent as it was in the one hundredth of the Tillmann colors. and is limited to the first half of the same arguments are being

Gertrud Fiege and Walter Scheffer thorough consideration. contains perhaps the most extensive. The treatment of the whole issue often

The charm of this exhibition is continues until 31 October is as mz? ns that of books.

that wanted to present everything its artistic form that could be presented at artistic form that could be presentation! Examples of unfair selling proctices can form at all was so not about the belief prevalent in the fiftles and products that it nearly caught fire.

A similar thing happened to caime after the style of Simplicissinus at which Leo Trutzky wrote in it "When Shaphersshaus got up in a shout the morals of the petty-bourge was appealing to the petty-bough market, it was specessful, very successful and fell a victim to this."

And nevertheless it was the lications at the beginning of the way for the designate frunt of linuks.

This was une of the impulses toste this new means of expression for z along with the nowly discovered and posters that had come from France.

Toulouse-Lantree gave o signer. Ju Chérot, known as the futher of advertis posters, carried it through Charm erotic wit ceme to the world of bod odvertising. Max Slevogt threw in shrill fontasies and Thomas Timer Heine brought the uncenny into play.
Publishers demanded more and see

from graphic artists. At the outst jacket was only intended to protect to book from dust and from fading. Laid For this reason a number of firms have Continued on page 7

Guftabe Flauber

No voe mb The second case in the

# Book trade still has to rely on door-to-door salesman

the history of Germany batween is specis of it must be given thorough mideration," State Sacretary von

Schiller National Museum in Matha.

Tillmenn is still collecting. His now.

Today a new hire-purchasa law is again Tillmenn is still collecting. His additional today comprise about 70,000 both vers and about 3,500 original dept of direct sales through door-to-door sales. Only a small selection of this collection of this collection of this collection of the co

und. Stata Secretary von Boetticher is The catalogue is excellently edied all right - the matter does require

graphy of jacket designers ever come leves something to be desired. News-This, too, is thunks to Curl Tillman.

The charm of this evillation of the charm of the evillation of the charm of the cha ful practices" employed by solesmen. it is then all too eosy for a reader to

demand that door-to-door selling should A number of publications that and demand that door-to-door senting should ed for the first time between 1895 a be abolished by law, even though the 1900 proved to be the nacemaker form profession of representative is being overnow popular book jacket. The Jugenda generalised and portrayed in a far from triendly light.

> sixties that the customer was fair game. Consumers show greater mistrust these days and are more aware of their rights. Firms too wish to keep their moses eleon as they have recognised that on accumula-

tion of grievances can only lead to the whole profession of salesman being paint-Firms have recognised that o salesman's rares is becoming less and less ettractive

and that potential custumoro are showing more and more distrust of e man who conescalling at their door. Above all, they have recugnised that o tricked customer is not unich use to them

as he will not be yery reliable. Let us take the example of book-clubs that obtain most of their elients via dow-to-door salesmen. A member only this to become profitable for them ofter

whe months at the very least. littibers who opt out es soon as combine sie no mora than on conomic buden on the companies. Members who protest soon ofter signing the contract that they were forced into it are also a

Mopied various measures to check the

#### Continued from page 6

buck then it became part of the for the book.

till It was designed to awaken bless of the potential purchaser in he look. Even later the cover of the was provided with press reviewa, of taxt from the book, inforabout the author and publicity. illustreted book covar of today is

as window dressing for what is the book. It wants to bring home to the whole what the writer is saying even the book. All of artistic etyle are used for thio

hod book jackets ere seducero. Excelin mind from writing a novel set in the present and incorporating social criticism. lacket designs ere so saductive that Böll wanta to show what it is that can lead to a change of identitias. Tucholsky once said: "If I were enables people to tolerate life despite all suffaring, maanness, betrayol and ahabby Tucholsky I would like to be a Malik

aoket design." Helinut Braem profiteering. (Kölner Sindt-Anzelger, 31 July 1971)

hawk their wares from door to door.

The files run by the Subscriber Enrol- club members in the Faderal Republic are ment Working Group provide the firms with a typa of self-protection. All members of the working group, originally formed as the Working Commission of the Periodical Publishars Association and tha Book and Periodical Trade Associarepresentativa employing unfair mathods and to submit his name to the group's headquartars. They are also barred from employing any representative included on the black list.

Selling directly through door-to-door representatives raises specific problems for the book trada mora than any other retell branch. Books are not a commodity for which there is or is not a basic need. The damand for books is not at all widespread.

It has sometimes been looked upon as part of the task of education to help broad sections of the population on the path towards reading habits os they would not ambark on this course of their

This informative espect stood in the foreground when most of the book-clubs atil existing today, or their predecessors, were set up after the First World War. "Books for the people" end "Knowledge is Power" were the slogans of the time.

It was only sensible not to wait until more end more people entered a bookshop of their own occord. We still talk today of the lock of self-confidence which stops people from passing the threshold of a bookshop.

Tours, weeping, laughter and suffering ere in the forefront of discussion.

Heinrich Böll, or rether the narrator of

lils lutest novel Gruppenbild mit Dame,

looks up the definitions of theso states of

emotion in a "seven-voluma dictionary

whereos the word "heppiness" is missing.

The word "bliss" on the other hand is

described as "the fully painless and

guiltless stote of complete end etarnal

happiness, considered by all religions as

On the surface Boil's novel in which the

ne misery they cause are all exposed and

But flashbacka take up most space in

the novel as we experience the pre-war

yeera, the war years and the post-war

The Western fortifications are built,

teenagers are called up for war servica and

ombo drop. The wraath-makers work

Leni Pfeiffer, née Gruyten, the daught-

er of a manufacturer imprisoned for

By this ataga, if not before, the reeder realises that Böll hao something different

Halnrich Böil: 'Gruppenbild mit Da

me' (Group Photo with a Lady).

Published by Kiepenhauar and Witsch

of Cologne. Four hundred pages. 25

In short passageo Böll depleta in a

narrator assumes the role of researcher

seemo to be set in the present. Land apeculation, Rachmanite landlords and

"Pain" is defined by the dictionary

published by o controversiol firm".

the aim of world history".

years of a large Rhine city.

Koltovski. They fall in love.

criticised

Marks.

newly-won readers who would not have been captured so quickly by the ordinary retail trade. Book-clubs grant reductions of anything

up to forty per cent of the normal retail price of a book. Reductions of this size tion, are obliged to dismiss at once any are only possible when they know that thay will have a firm number of subscribers.

it can be taken for almost certain that

the majority of the four million book-

Max Repschlägar, managing director of the Federal Association of Mail-Order Book Retailers, provides another argument in favour of book-clubs and doorto-door salesman.

In an articla written for a book dealing with this country's book trada ha states. There are some 25,000 townshins in the Federal Republic but only four thousand bookshops. As there are a large number of towns with mora than ona bookshop, there are practically 23,000 communities without bookshops. Their inhabitants are forced to traval or use a mail-ordar service if they want to buy a

Selling books through salesmen is therefore an important way to reach potential readers who would not otherwise be in a position to buy books. Door-to-door sales will become indispensable if bookshops die out as forecost.

There remains the feet that nobody can be forced to educata himself. Max Repschläger stotes that the Federal Court of Justico recently decided that "fraud can be proved when a consumer is induced to order printed products that do not correspond to his loval of education".

Book-clubs robbed this argument of all its substence a long time ago when they added records and games to their stock of books which can incidentally range from between 25 and 700 titles.

Works offered are not always the most demanding reading either. The real bestseliers of our book trade, thanks to the book-clubs that sell far more copics of them than normal bookshops, ore works such as Margaret Mitcheli's Gone With the it'ind, Anne Golon's Angélique series aud Annemarie Selinko's Desirée.

Knowing this fact, it will be realised that the books offered do not demand too much from readers. Unfortunately this means that the informative aspect is being rather neglected.

The situation is different with publishers of dictionaries, works of reference or specialist literature. A larga number of these productions would never get off the ground if it were not for the salesmen canvassing for purchasers or subscribers.

These books require not only publicity and a large turnover to cover the costs of production. They also require relatively

No bookshop would be able to guarantee this today and neither the publishers nor the booksellers could afford the costo arising from a long period of storage.

If distribution were to be solaly via the bookshops instead of through the various channels amployed today the relatively expensive door-to-door selling would not become cheaper but would rise and rise. Moreover, dictionaries and referanca works do not start making a profit until new editiono are printed.

if door-to-door selling were to be restricted in this field so in others it would mean that we would have to do without most dictionaries, works of reference and expensive specialist literature.

The German Democratic Republic provides a good example of this. Door-to-door selling is banned there and there are no encyclopeedias. Elke Trappschuli

(Handelsbiail, 2 August 1971)

## New Böll novel shows love in war

wondarfully moving way sometimes re-miniscent of Dostoyevsky how a person can become human in the midst of death and terror.

Wreath-maker Leni pours soldier Boris cup of coffee only to have it struck out of her hand. She washes it ("es if it were a holy chalice"), refills it and brings it once again to the Russian.

This was e dangerous act in the winter of 1943 and 1944, a political act that could lead to a person's axecution. But Leni dares it.

A witness reports, "Borls was made human, declared a human, by Lenl'e courageous act - and that was despite all

the awful things that were yet to come."

These "awful things", pursued by Böll with sharp eye and bling satire through all the byways of corruption and unscrupulous black-marketeering, fill more than two-thirds of the excellently com-

Yet these ahocking events of a realistic- him as a constant eviction. ally described age do not give the book its apecial flavour. What diffarentiates Böll from other novellsta of our time is his Christian commitment.

Leni, tha heroine of the novel, is described right down to the smallest detail but ahe atill remains surrounded by an air of mystery.

She could be called a worldly saint. She is filled by a powerful love that can preyent the much-troubled heroins from as a writer. Kurt Lothar Tank being evicted from her home.



Heinrich Böll onca sald he was trying to find a 'habitable language in a habitable countrys1. Political events during the Nazi He sees all the Federal Republic's

litarature as en attempt to create "a habitable language and a habitable country after this eviotion and this destruction of neighbourliness".

Gruppenbild mit Dame provideo in outline a picture of the present as well as the past and depicts its largely intolerant and inhumane society. Read in this way it could help to make the world in which we penetrate the hardest armour. Sha is a live more babitable or at least more mother to scorned minorities. At the end tolerable. Thematically it in the Boll of old, auxiliary workers flock around her to Intechnique it is the result of a long career

(Well am Sonntag, 1 August 1971)



1.4

tion this pictura had been oblitarated and from the point of view of its appearance on tha third edition it as well as what it says inaida. Even whan Book Jacket on left by Thomas Theodor Hains (1896) and on the

# Frankfurt playground scheme wows the kids

#### Rölner Stadt-Anzeiger

he grounds of the Frankfurt Trade L Fair are being put to a completely different use. The city's children havs tsken over the main half and large exhibition half which are normally the meeting places of economists and indistrialists from all over the world.

Thousands of them flock there dsily for model-making to play music, stage plays, play games, let off steam or just do nothing. No one pushes them ar orders them about. Nothing is forbidden during what the city's school authorities call the

most adventurous holidays in Frankfurt. This giant children's pleyground has been named the "Children's Planet". Children are allowed to do here what is not ellowed anywhere else. The very name - selected from suggestions made in a children's competition - is indicative of this fact.

The winner of the competition is an eight-year old girl who chose the name because she wanted children to beheve in the halls as if they alane ilved on the planet. Parents have no place on this children's planet.

Her wish is exactly what the organisers, a working group from an Offenbach the Frankfurt school authoricollege and

They balieve that children can only develop treely when they can choose what they want to do without restriction, rules or orders. The children must enjoy themselves — that is the only thing that

Time has shown that this ides was right even though it did not seem as if it would be at the beginning. Four thousand children stormed the tiade feir grounds

We have arrived safely. My name is Mira, My name is Nico." Nico and

Mire, two gaily-painted red-cheeked youngsters, will soon help foreign wor-

kers' children in the Federal Republic to

improve their knowledge of Germen and

thus heve a better education and better

Foreign children resident in Baden-

Württemberg have had to ettend school

there since 1964. Compulsory ettendance

regulations will be edhered to more

strictly from the beginning of the new school yeer this eutumn. The education

that are unique in the Federal Republic.

in an educationel programme developed

er's guide, test sheets, demonstration

Foreign children will in future learn

ttal of the Federal state.

bosrds, puppets and tapes.

can drive them into ghettos.

rest of the country.

on the tirst day and took possession of what was there. Six thousand turned up on the second day.

But disappointment lay in store for those people believing that the children would put the tools, musical instruments and sports equipment to serious use. The children's resction to this unaccustomed freedom was nothing but aggressive.

The abandoned cars parked for their use on the grounds were soon reduced to scrap. The children played "sccidents", allowing the cars to rsm each other. They then set to work with sticks and stones.

They attacked an old helicopter with large battering rams. Most of the tin cans for use as water receptacles in the paint shop were stamped flat under the deafening impact of hammers.

Thousands of children spent the whole day ridding themselves of their pent-up feelings of aggression. Good social conduct was nowhere evident. It was soon scen why this was not possible, however.

Those parents who had come atong with their children might not have reactcd with the same aggression as their children but their behaviour was just as

Confronted by the equipment supplied for the children's use, they seized hold of the plastia buckets and holdalls also provided for the children, filled them full to the brim with tools and materials and simply took them home.

The turbulence of the first few days aroused a storm of protest and the Christian Democrat opposition on the city council gledly took the worted

One mother phoned the city authorities complaining that the whole idea wes e lisgrace and not at all what sha end har husband had expected. "The wey things are now," she concluded, "you can only send your children there once. They wouldn't go willingly a second time,"



#### **Education advisory centres**

In a recent survey conducted in the Faderei Republic it was revealed that thereby one education edvisory centre for every 250,000 inhabitants. These estimates the set of the set of

But the fears expressed during the first few deys soon proved unfounded. Much of the material had disappeared or been destroyed in the initial period of eg-gression but the children soon began to make the best use of what was left.

They used barrels, shelving and beams to build little huts on the trede fair grounds, often embellishing them with

Of course the public soon got upset once again. The boys and girls took the necessary material for their flags from the "dress shop" inside the children's plunet where it was being used for the imagina-tive eoslumes worn by those taking part

As the only meterial evalleble was red. the flags they hoisted were also red. The children saw nothing special in this. it wes laft to adults to read in it a deeper significence.

But the children soon geined their

revenge. It is a shame that the soulists occasionally and only 25 per cent were not always ebie to ettend the man mon-smokers theatre where the adult world water extremely critical of adults.

150,000 Marks for the experiment z' caused childlessness. believe that it was a success. "As farsa. As many as 1,850 soldiers related their are concerned, this experiment and views on smoking to llinesses and pains Time will tell whether the city ander

ties have learned anything from experiment that can be incorporated? any children's pleygrounds to be but

Winatever the case, the children's #1 provided Frankfurt's children with number of completely new expinion that they made use of in their our set. A Ruinisun Crusoc playground by being built in the northwester short Ulrich Mar.

of the city.

t Kolner Sindi-Auzelger, 30 July 1910

#### HEALTH

# Pathologist investigates serving soldiers' smoking habits

Display and Experimental Pethology in cent of those questioned — said that smokers were basically people with a wesk will. in resignedly said: "It is astounding in mlightened people are, but nothing and the fear of God into smokers."

R was commenting on the results of a survey which was conducted to the smoking habits of 5,000 with the 7th Armoured Wision in Westerwald. The survey was he first of its kind, and the most rimine, ever organised in Europe.

Professor Fassbender's despair can be erstood after a consideration of the

Peinite the fact that 2,998 of those mentioned believed that smoking caused cancer, 2,424 that it coused stomach disorders, 2073 that it caused headaches (Photo: Kai Gale per cent of these men claimed to be egular smokers, fifteen per cent smoked

The soldiers questioned also believed ed end criticised with biting salie. It that smoking caused sore throats, damage children elso made up sangs that see ta the blood vessels, tiredness, infections j to the lings and loss of memory. 156 Frankfurt's school authorities propie soldiers were of the opinion that smoking

repeated next year," a spokesman we had themselves suffered. Among these coughing and headaches were men-tioned the most frequently. Then come stomach pains, trembling of the hands, difficulty with breathing, nervousness, heart pains and diorrhoea. in 28 cases smoking was cited as causing constipution. Altogether 3,698 verious aclies and pains were listed.

How indifferent the smoker's attitudes se is exemplified by the answers that Rere given to the question: "Why do people smoke?" Only 1,071 replied that they smoked for pleasure. Other unswers sided boredoin and nervousness. 646 solders said that they were "addicted" Normokers as well as habitual and occasinal smokers - more than fifty per

hee filter cigarettes came in with a bang in the fifties this new kind of

smoke was vaunted as the great protector of smokers' health. With success.,

Smokers were only too willing to

believe in the simple slogan that what is

caught in the filter cannot get into the lungs and they essumed that their

bonehial passages were being spared the

why brown distillate of tar and nicotine.

bit they were disappointed. In 1958 e

Mesman for the American government

frankly: "American cigarette

manufacturers have disappointed the gen-

Anyone who believes that this only

to the past will be teught e lesson

the Federal Republic health office,

Messor Ernst Kröller working on behalf

in the amount of nicotine and tar

the smoke of most cigarettes. This

the supervisory body, speaks unequi-

of the letest developments.

dols out improvements to filters."

mil Mile with their advartising cam-

Phone filters."

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

To the question: "is smoking a sign of activity, worldliness, manliness, elegence, sportiness, intelligence? 'less than ten per cent of all three groups answered with

Willpower, according to the soldier's opinions, is the most important factor involved in giving up smoking for good; Illness comes a long way behind in second plece in this consideration. Only ten per cent were willing to give up smoking because of price increases.

As regards prices, if cigarettes were to coat twice as much 819 soldiers of the group questioned would give up smoking, if prices increased by 50 per cent then B17 would smoke only half as much and 205 would smoke only three three quarters of the cigarettes they smoke now.

But 1,939 claimed that an increase in the price of cigarettes would not affect their smoking habits at all.

An indication of the relationship between price and the number of cigarettes bought was cleerly shown by the answers to the question: "How many cigarettes would you smoke were the prices to be cut by e haif? "

A surprising 3,560 soldiers said that they would continue to smoke the same number, only 120 seid they would smoke about twice as much and 42 men said they would smoke more than twice as much. The survey revealed that 291 of the soldiers questloned were less than 10 years old when they had their first "fsg". Between 16 and 17 they developed their dependance un smoking, possibly because at that age it is "ullowed" to smoke in public. As many as 1,741 said that at this ege they began to smoke regularly five cigarettes a day, or more.

The majority, 1,507, said they smoked between ten end 19 elgarctics e day now, end 1,149 soldiers said they smoked between 20 and 29. More than two thirds said they inhalcd.

Of those questioned in the survey. 2,654 believed that smoking led to

reduced performsnce whilst only 287 believed that smoking increased a man's performance generally. Msny of the smokers, 3,218, spoke of the calming qualities associated with cigarettes, but they also referred to losing weight and loss of sppetite.
Professor Hans Georg Fassbender re-

gards his survey as indicating that farresching measures for health education are needed in the armed forces. He said: "Basically we are responsible for our soldiers." Efforts to influence soldiers have had bttie effect. Only 28 per cent of those who took part in the survey were, according to their statements, edvised by anyone against smoking, it is essential that especially during their military ser-vice soldiers should be given a better imsge of the non-smoker,

Five per cent of those questioned began to smoke on joining the srmed forces and 31 per cent claimed that they smoked more than they did before, when they Walter Druhm joined the forces.

(VorwSrts; 29 July 1971)

#### Music calms the rumbles of an unhappy stomach

Professor Ludwig Demling, head of the Erlangen University clinic, stated in an article published in Umschau in Wissenschaft und Technik, that listening to music affects the acid content of the stomach juices.

He discovered that Mozart's Eine Klelne Nachtmusik, Beethoven's 5th Symphony and vocal pop music noticeably cut down the production of digestive juices and hydrochloric acid.

This was particularly noticeable in the case of people who were bothered by beat music. On the other hand Mozart and Beethoven lovers' production of stomech juices was more markedly re-duced then that of people wito were indifferent tu these composers to such an extent that they fell asleep. These differences were described es "statistically insignificant".

The volume of the music played was appropriate for the works. in the cese of Mozart It was 70 decibels (German stenderd), for Beethoven 80 and for the

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 36 July 1971)

### Girls from abroad give up their holidays for social work in Cologne

#### Rölner Stadt-Amzeiger

A lmost one hundred girls from Switzerland, Americe, Britain, Italy, The Netherlands and West Germony are giving up their own holidays so thet others can take a holiday. During their holidays these girls work in Cologne hospitals, old people's homes and kindergartens in order to relieve pressing staff shortages. The helpers were welcomed to Cologne by the Lady Mayoress, Else Schmitt, in the Town Hall.

This is the first time that this kind of aid has been organised in cooperation with the international Kolping organisation, the Federal Republic social service organisation and the internetional social service organisation.

The project will be in effect from July until the end of Septamber.

At the moment fifteen Swiss girls are working in Cologne. Thanks to the intensive sfforts of the Swisa branch of tha Kolping organisation It is expected that the total number of Swiss girls who will have worked in Cologne by the end of September will be 100.

Next year it is hoped to attract girls from other countries, particularly West

The Kolping organisation end the social servicea organisation appeal to girls who are 18 and above and either undergoing e course of training or have alreedy embarked on a career. It was decided to do without younger girls because their lack of experience woold require a training period that would take up too much time before they could be employed on sociel services work.

What motivates these foreign girls to come to work during holidays in Ger-meny? Hanni Häberlin, 19, from Rorschach on Lake Constance is of the view that it is not all that interesting to do as the others do and go trotting round the world. She said: "When one is committed, one mects other people more." She worke in the Hildegardis Hospital, where she serves, washes up and tidles up and she claims that she gets something out of this wurk.

Hanni, a trainee home tutor, takee It for granted that she is not paid for her work. Only board end lodging is offered free. On the contrery she says: "I prefer not to be paid. I don't find we are biting off more than we can chew."

Agnes Kappeli, 18, from Lucerne, also works at the Hildegardis Hospital. She also agrees. She is the youngest of the five Swiss girls who work in the hospital. She is halfway through a secretariel course. The three others who work with her in the hospital, on the other hand, have already taken up jobs as home tutor, a kindergarten teacher and an instructor in s commercial school.

Agnee Käppeli said: "I am prepared to do any kind of work." And she wants to see something of Cologne. She said: "Ae soon as we have some free time we go out to see es much as we can."

Asked how many hours she had to work in the hospital she smiled and said: "I have not counted up the hours."

Bringing treys, taking away trays, making beds - all these ere jobs that for the two holidey weeks she does not complain about.

The staff nurses et the hospital are delighted. "Replacements of this sort are a great help," the metron of the Hilde-gardls Hospital sald. Manfred Müller

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, SO July 1971)

# Stuttgart gives go ahead for better school for foreign workers' children

Tha Baden-Württemberg Education possible as classes run on national lines do Ministry has given the go-ahead for e not usually give as good an education. broadly-based experiment in the Federal New laws heve now been adopted to state that may prove e pace-settar for the

change previous methods. Up to now the 5,426 foreign children in Baden-Württemberg have been divided into 15g classes depending on their nationality. Here they learn enough German to be eble to attend classes with local children.

In future there will be more preparatory classes of this type if they are euthorities there have sdopted measures needed but they will not ba run on

Nico and Marla are the main characters Direct method teeching will be adopted by the Horst Erdmann publishing house us is tha dest wey to prepare children of various linguistic of Tübingen at the instigation of the groups intensively and quickly for lessons Education Ministry in Stuttgart, the capin German. There will be few exceptions to the German-only rule. The equipment includes e besic text-

Direct method teaching means that most value is placed on speech. There will book, e work-book beginning with the words "We have arrived safely", a teachbe no translation from the children's mother tongue. There will be no isolated grammer lessons. German grammar will be taught from examples encountered during conversation classes.

German as quickly as possible so that they can apend their life in this country free from divisive linguistic barriers thet Colloquial speech will be tought so that the children can also talk outside their lessons. During class the children will be They will also be incorporated into able to make the two puppets Nico end classes with local children as soon as Mira speak. This should help them over-

come their inhibitions end fear of making mistakes. Deily situations will be acted and the children provided with the relevent German tdioms.

The method's inventors are convinced thet foreign children from six to fourteen - divided into three groups dependent on ege - will be able to speak Germen so perfectly efter fifteen lessons a week for a yeer that they will no longer be at eny greet disadvantage when attending classes with local children.

Additional courses will be arranged for children who still have language diffialtles in spite of these preparetory classes. 

The latest scheme represents e great improvement over past methods ea rural arees will find it easier to errange preparetory classes of this type now that the children no longer need be divided up into nationalities.

At present 130 teachers are being trained for work with this method and the new teaching material it involves.

Another new and up to now unique measura adopted by Baden-Württemberg is that foreign children who would otherwise have to attend a technical college type institution but are released from this obligation because of their linguistle

difficulties will be furced to attend class giving them tuition in German.

The language courses given in the mother tongue to those children when parents wish it will continue as before. It present there ere 326 such course it

Baden-Württemberg.
Tha reason Baden-Württemberg 18 8 concerned ebout foreign children their education is that one foreman in three in the Federal Republic or met exectly 31.1 per cent, live in this Federal state. A further 28 per cent live to North Philadelline 1 North-Rhine Westphalia.

Today there are some 41,000 feet children ettending school in Baden in temberg including 2,300 et high saw 930 et other secondary schools and et special schools for the backward. Four per cent of all elementary and

pupils in the Federal stats are a children of foreign workers. In Mannie and Stuttgart this figure sometime es es high as thirty per cent.

Another step has been taken by Education Mintstry in Stuttgart con ing the education of these children June It commissioned the Edward Advisory Centre in the Swabian made Balingen to drew up a "qualitied psychological motive study" on the titude of foreign workers and

children to the German language.
Hundreds of foreign worker family
will be esked what thay do about school for their children, their language pullems and whet hopes and ideas they be for tha future.

New Marie Research and the state of the stat Wolfgang Dietrick Zöllte some extent the dangerous effects of (Frankfurier Rundschau, 26 July 191

# smoking are

as dangerous for the health.

hald: "Despite alleged improvements faction filters there has been an

underestimated

smoking can be limited. The effect of the carcinogens will not be increased."

Professor Ferdinand Schmidt, e Mann-

page concerning filter-tip cigarettes. The sale of most filter-tip cigarettes conteins

Professor 'Schmidt maintains: 'The digarette industry knows that if a cigarette is filtered too heavily it begins to taste straw-like, inducing the smoker to change to another brand. Isolating nicotine and tar is technically difficult and when it is echieved the cigarette's aroma suffers."

produced with its nicotine content reduced and becomes s "health cigarette" it would not be very successful commercielly. Professor Schmidt says: |"It is the nicotine content of e cigarette that attracts the smoker - often without him knowing the danger he runs. A cigarette without nicotine is lika a car without petrol. There is little to be achieved by producing a cigarette with a reduced nicotine content.

# Health risks of

heim cancer expert who does research work on preventive oncology at Heldelberg University, is of the opinion that cigaretics with or without filters are just Writing in the medical magazine Selecta

So it follows that when a cigarctie is

A hardened smoker, used to an inteke of a certein amount of nicotine would, often without being aware of this, increase his cigarette consumption to make up the diminished nicotine intske.'

Professor Schmidt enticlsed Federal Rapublic agencies for not having taken the anti-smoking bettle more seriously. He concedes that the Health Ministry

has pald considerable attention to the

problem but he continues: "Kite Strobei

has not yet succeeded in inducing her

Cabinet collesgues (many of them smokers) not to appear on television along with members of the Opposition smoking, acting thereby es an advertisment for cigarettes." that is all too frequently neglected. He said: "People say today that hashish is a drug that is increasingly becoming used to ceuse eddiction, But the real drug thet is

becoming more and more popular is not

hashish but the cigarette." When it is remembered that more than 50,000 paople in this country, Professor Schmidt points out, dle as result of smoking eigarettes - and there is no doubt that this is e modest estimete - the besic question asked by scientists is justified: "What must happen before this danger is taken seriously and somathing is done about it." Ladislaus Kuthy/PAM

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 August 1971)

Top 20 West German companias

#### **■ INDUSTRY**

# In three years Vogelsang has transformed Krupp

rupp has been given e good polishing up and is now liright and gleaming. Three years after the crisis which shook the company to its foundations Chairman of the Board Günter Vogelsang was able to announce contentedly and with a high degree of self-confidence: "The threeyear phase of consolidation which we planned for the years 1968 to 1970 ran to schedula and has now come to an

But Herr Vogelsang, who was brought in to the company by the last of the Krupp dynasty Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbech shortly before his death in July 1967 on the advice of his company manager Berthold Beitz wes being too

Herr Vogelsang, who joined Krupp in Essen from Mennesmann, has brought the Iron and steel empire from the edge of disaster to a healthy profit-meking position within the space of three years.

In his first yeer of office the company losses were 24,100,000 Marka. By 1970 Krupp's were enjoying e profit on the year of 110 million Marka. Herr Vogelsang dld not want to discuss earlier figurea - for e stert he wes not responsible for them and secondly he was quite prepared to let bygones be bygones.

Günter Vogelsang will be quite happy if he can embark on his third oim ofter restoretion of solvency and removal of the sources of loss-making ahead of schedule, namely an improvement to the basis of aelf-financing.

Krupp's top manager came to Essen vie a post in an aconomic assessor's office, Schlieker Wharves in Hamburg, Krupp for the first time, Mennesmann and then beck to Krupp. He listened to what the pessimists had to sey when he rejoined the ailing firm end then made liera of them ell.

The dismal ilmmles had prophesied that tha firm which had been taken over from the Krupp family end turned into a joint-stock company would not be paying any taxes before 1972, if then. As a matter of fact payments to the taxman increased from 59 million Merks in 1968 to 131 million in 1970.

And the foundation which is the sole proprietor of Fried. Krupp GmbH (basic capital of 500 million Marke) following the death of Alfried Krupp, can viaw the foture with much greeter optimism.

In 1970 Herr Vogelsang trensferred five million Marks to the foundation following two yeers in which it had to be content with the etetutory minimum of two million Marks.

And for 1971 Herr Vogelsang hes told Berthold Beltz, the Chairman of the Advisory Board end et the same time the Adminiatrator of the Krupp Stiftung, that

Ginter Vogelsang is making it his top priority to get the company back on to a firm basic again. One of the main requirements is an increase in the company's powers to finance its own investments.

In 1970 when turnover was 7,190 million Marks the firm was only able to provide 732 million Marks towards lts investments, 13,3 per cent of ite balance, an unusually amali percentage even in a branch of German industry that is not much used to having an excess of capital

Thus Gunter Vogelsang never tires of epeating that his main aim is to make a denied by those in the know. sufficient profit for greater reinvestment.

The past crisis is not the first that has struck tha house of Krupp. This was its

\* Only fifteen years after the company was founded Friedrich Krupp left debts of 10,000 Reichsthaler at his death in

\* In 1856 his son Alfred had to bring in new ahareholders who brought with tham capital of 250,000 Thaler to refloat the company. It was not till the 1870's that they received a dividend.

\* In 1874 the Krupp concern was mortgaged for 30 million Marks.

\* By the end of the 1920's, when the world economic crisis came, only about one half of the workers who had been with Krupp still had jobs and they were working short time of about threa days in a week. In 1932 company losses were about thirty million Marks.

\* In 1945 Alfried Krupp was arrested and tlurty months later was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment as a war criminel at Nuremberg. He actually served six yeers. His property should have bean confiscated but the American High Commissioner John McCloy revised this part of the judgment in 1953 since he viewed the bases of the Krupp triel differently from the Nuremberg Tribunal. Nor wes the Krupp property split up with the coal mining sector being cut off from the Iron and steel production. This was largely because the parts of the company that were to be put up for sale for ebout one thousand million Marks dld not find e

The aixth and latest crisis for Krupp came during the recession of 1966/67.



Günter Vogelsang

People have often puzzled how serious this crisis really was.

Some suggested that without a State end bank guerantee of more than 400 million Marks Krupp's could not heve been saved, while others, including Berthold Beltz, assumed that because of the alacrity with which the company hauled Itself out of the mire there was no ectual crisis; but merely a shortage of liquid

Reeching a definite conclusion is made more difficult since Krupp'e as a family concern up till 1967 was not obliged to publish its affairs end in fact dld not

come clean to eny great extent.

Nevertheless it has been mooted that in the two years before the crisis Krupp'a lost between 100 and 150 million Marks. This has been neither confirmed nor

Apart from e few flourishing years

Krupp's has always had to battle with a liquid cash problam or to put it enother way with the problem of finding capital for reinvestment. This constant battle became even worse in the recession years

Like almost all industrial companies at that time Krupp's found its order books lacking in coming orders from this country and tried to concentrate on on export merket.

But this involved increased capital expenditure, especially es Berthold Beitz was working herd on completing negotintions with the East Bloc for the construction of plant for manufacturing heavy machinery - something which required a great deal of time; and of course time is

Günter Vogelsang outlined the troubles of the phase of rabulding in e sentence that without alteration could also be used to deacribe the problems of the crisis porlod: "Any firm of this size cun become insolvent for the lack of 100 nr 200 million Marks. This would also have been the case for Krupp's."

It does not detrect from the great work performed by the Krupp management to look back and say that the Krupp crisis was highly dramatized. Considering the circumstances prevailing at the time this is understandable. The Erland government had just collapsed and the Grand Coalition been formed. The number of unemployed was rising. And prices were rising than faster than of any other time in the history of the Federal Republic. Nobody would have liked to see Krupp's collepse throwing another 100,000 men

out of work.
The thesis that the crisis was exaggerated is also supported by the quick re-covery the company made from its difficult position. As early es the end of 1968 banks were walving tha usual safety regulations required for grenting loens. Short-term debte had plunged from 500 million to 200 million Merks. The guerantee of 400 million Merks from the government end banks was not used to

the full, but only 208 million Merks of it. Günter Vogelsang called his first year of activity et Krupp's "the cleering-out year". He sald: "First of all 1 had to find out how meny bodies there were in the

There were actonishingly few. One of the main troubles was the unprofitable lorry manufacturing section, which turned out 1,700 vehicles per yeer end in three yeers had managed to run up losses of ebout 100 million Marke. Vogelsang sold the Krupp's store in Essen to Quelle and the Essener Hof Hotel.

Apart from that ell he did was to detach a few firms on the periphery from the company, such as the Kopfmühl Graphite Works GmbH and two small companies in Bremerhaven. The pits were transferred to the newly formed emal-

Continued on page 11

FRG has 31 firms in the European smaled mining group Ruhrkohle AG., which also had to take over the liability top hundred

26 August 1971 - No. &

The Federal Republic has 3t represe point-stock possible.
tative companies in this years fast. The team with which Krupp's came has for the first time caught up six pelly much the same.

Britain, which also scores 31. Only thirteen of the 68 managers and

Unlike last year there are no alterate their bags. to the pusitions in the top eight. b eight was so great that even an increed nut lead tu nn improvement of position

In the next few years the two high Unilover are not likely to find the pusitions challenged. The distance between them and below them to be could change the situation radically.

positional changes that were due b mergers. Last year the Swiss chemical firm Geigy was in 84th position and rivel Clbo at No. 87. This price compenies well below the Swiss chemical champions Hoffmann-La Roche. The year, however, following the merger of Geigy and Clba the new company that the second largest of all Swiss concept the second no theorising ebout supplyment. Ha said: "Genius is ten per cent implication and ninety per cent implication." Its already has the turnover, investment with figures for lus company up till so streamline the company, removed the second largest of Great Bair to streamline the company, removed the second largest of Great Bair to six branches and to create the second largest of Great Bair to six branches and to create the second largest of Great Bair to six branches and to create the planning staff of the second largest of the second largest of the second largest of the second largest of all Swiss concept the second no theorising ebout supplyment. Ha said: "Genius is ten per cent implication." Its legislation and ninety per cent implication." Its legislation and ninety per cent implication." Its legislation and ninety per cent implication. It is low to streamline the company, remove the second largest of all Swiss concept the said second ninety per cent implication." Its legislation and ninety per cent implication. It is low to streamline the company, remove the second largest of all Swiss concept the said. The second ninety per cent implication and ninety per cent implication." Its legislation and ninety per cent implication and ninety per cent implication. It is low to streamline the company, remove the second ninety per cent implication. It is low to streamline the company, remove the second ninety per cent implication. It is low to streamline the company to streamline the c firm Geigy was in 84th position and it

Corporation dropped two pleces. Box compenies heve been ravaged by silve which heve knocked chunks of the turnover But down the control of the cont turnover. But despite strike trouble [4] has managed to climb two places.

aixteenth place while Citroën crash

thirteen places! Peugeot stayed stails this eim is not so importent as the same position es last year.

A look of the type of company in the krupp Foundation in the type of company in the krupp Foundation in the type of company in the krupp Foundation in the type of company in the krupp Foundation in the krupp Founda A look of the type of company in top hundred showed that the chemical flows into the company the firms have the most representatives, but of the Poundation increases." muat ba remembered that many che Wolfgang Müller-Haeseler icals firms have their fingers in other pe

(Die Zeli, e August 191

TAXATION

# Bonn's proposed tax reform plans only scratch the surface

makes by without some new suggesbest sivanced. Meantime the political whilens, commissions and committees hat had their say on the subject.

At the moment it has scercely been possible to relate all these suggastions to me common denominator. Idaas ebout how the lax system of the future cen be made more just and purposeful diverge

But there is one point on which a broad weep of economic experts ere agreed me namely that e tex system where the

Continuad from page 10

of the apanage to the last in the line of Knops, Andt you Bohlen and Halbach. By renouncing his inheritance he had made the conversion of the company to

the hundred largest firms in Europe of through their renaissance has remained

Newcomers to the top hundredself directors have left since 1968. And three holding companies of the family comes of these were at retiring age, one died and Quandt and Flick. Two other new mee five joined committees, either in Krupp's from the Federal Republic are My or with other firms. Thus only four senior Heimat and Klöckner-Humboldi-Dec members of the firm were told to pack

Günter Vogelsang gave the managerial level of the firm an infusion of new blood. He extended the managerial staff 22 per cent (chalkel up by Siemen) to 79 and the board was increased from four to six members.

in addition the friction of the enrly Dutch glants Royal Dutch/Mal and least between Gunter Vogelsung and Berthold Beitz is dead and buried.

Omously in the short time when the mixed triumylrate of Krupp, licitz and tween them and below them we man the man below them we man the new business managerial man from Mannesmann, the production and tealeral boss who dominated rather than he and the marketing men, worked logater at the head of the company they Lower down the chart there were see had to some amiceble arrange-

> With af what the new man Vogelseng ad obviously sounded like criticism of

int of the concern in greeter detail.

the aim of all this planning is clear. being is out to find the capitel for the capital for the capit hot lecur. Part of this plan is to turn French cer firms hed mixed form simple from a GmbH (limited with regerd to turnover in the limited form) to an AG (joint-stock-Renault climbed from nineteenth limited limited form) which may involve issuing new

(Die Zelt, e August 1971)

The originators of this country's in-

come tax who first introduced it exactly eighty years ago in Prussia would collapse the government ond various asand saw today's taxmen arguing whether the top rate should be 56 or even sixty

When income tax was first introduced in 1891 the starting rata was 0.66 per cent rising to a maximum of four per cent. For a long time afterwards it was generally considered that an income tax of more than ten per cent would be like government banditry.

Today no one denies that the more you earn the more you should contribute towards State finances. In fact the greatest danger is of going to the other extreme. For the thesis that income tax is feirer if it gets progressively higher as incomes rise end the higher the top rate is, can be shown on closer examination not to be watertight.

Taxes are designed to tax the high income camer more heavily, but do not take into account the manner in which he has earnt this high income. But it can be shown that the greater number of those who have a high income from their main profession have to put in longer hours, expend more energy and endanger their health far more than the man in the low

income bracket. Whereas the number of hours in the standard working week for most jobs has declined in recent years the amount of work put in in the free professions (medicine, the law, etcetera) has hardly

decreased at ull. For the man who holds ell the responsibility and a leading position in industry, trade or politics a sixty-hour week is a normal occurrence. A free weekend is for more seldom forthcoming.

It would therafore be fairer, though far less pructicul, to take for tax purposes not the monthly income as a whole but the Income per working hour instead.

Of course it is not always the sheer joy of working that leads to a high output in s ofton essential to have a high degree of creativity end the wear end tear on nerves can be very great. The period in which e top salary is paid is, however, comparatively short.

Salar in the very suddenly without ever having to lift a finger to obtain it.

In addition to this it should be noted

Not only that, but when the professional man is working and earning in top gear he must at the same time be making provision for his old age. For the selfemployed Stete old-age Insurance is not

planers and reforming zealots are high income earners are made to pay up manhours, but often a case of great responsibility — for instance a country

And the greater part of those who do earn well above the national average do not even start earning until well after those whose jobs require little or no

Anyone who leaves school or an apprenticeship et eighteen and starta wageearning then can run up as much as one hundred thousend Marks in Income more than the man whose training ends and career begins at thirty by the time that man is ready to start working. The taxman takes no account of this.

These are all factors to which the present income-tax system peys little heed. From the edministrative point of view this is not possible. The way to make the tax system falrer would be if it were possible to make a man's total life's

cerning the basis for taxation. Nevertheless points of view such as this must be taken into consideration whenever discussion turns to the scale of taxation on income and the level at which

the maximum rate must be paid. In the face of these problems certain consumer taxes would appear feirer than income taxes. For instance the use of materials that damage the environment, such as petrol, justifies e high level of taxation.

In fact with the oft-mentioned general poverty compared with private wealth in mind it may well be time to consider replacing the taxes on what you earn with more "socially justifiable" taxes on what

you spend. tdeas of this kind have been expressed in the texation plans devised by the SPD's Eppler Commission. In this respect thase plans are more prograssive than those conceived by the government in which

there are scarcely any new ideas. New ideas must also be found with regard to death duties. These are taxes where it is obviously fairer to make the burden progressivaly greater the higher the amount of money involved. If we are In professiona where the pay is high it to live in a society that is fair and just there must be some provision to maka sura that no one gets a large sum of

that often an inheritance does not endow children so much with wealth as economic power. This is a relic from the feudal days.

If a genuine tex reform is to be

## Economy continues to cool off

M unich's economic research institute levelling off of wage increases coupled with a drop in demand from home and of this year consumer spending will abroad will lead to developments with Increase far less rapidly than in the first regard to prices thet "correspond better" six months of 1971.

The increase in the emount of money eveileble for purchases will continue to level off. It is reckoned that elready a larger proportion of thie frea money is being saved than before.

Ifo foresees that the aleckening off of consumer demend will bring with it e smaller increase in productivity. In thase circumstances It seems likely that the process of relaxetion of economic tensions that grew weaker in the winter and spring months will be strengthened again as the economic brakes are epplied.

As over-employment decreases there should be less of a push for higher wages. The institute is of the opinion that the

to the concept of steble prices.

But for the consumer prices are likely to go on rising et the same rate. And Ifo forecasts that if our economic policy comes under the sway of those economic forces in the EEC that ere calling for the parity of the Mark to be fixed again in the foreseeable future the whole metter of stabilisation will be open to question.

The results of Ifo's tests on the economic cycle in June show that the process of relaxetion of economic tension continued. The guerentee of continued industrial activity from full order books hae been lessened with a cutback in delivery dates from 3.5 months in Merch ner after Japan and Hong Kong. to 3.1 months. (Oie Welt, 26 July 1971)

implement the ideas put forward by a group of FDP politicians, which have not come to frultion, but which provide for a peyment on the sum inherited to

replace the present deeth duties. This would mean that instead of the taxman picking up cash shares in the firm in question would be made over to government funds, which would distribute them among workers in the firm within the scope of the accumulation of

cepital wealth in private hands policies. In this way the inheritance tiself, but not the company and its competitiveness would be affected.

If auch a reform were introduced, taking in social and economic changes since the Prussian tex reform of 1891 it would be possible to talk of one of the great reform laws of the century, something about which the former Finance

Minister Alex Möller dresmt. But what Bonn has planned so fer Is nothing but a voluminous catalogue of changes to tax legislation.

Michael Jungblut (Die Zeil, C August 1971)

#### Trade treaty wanted to boost **Peking deals**

When they meet egain in the autumn the EEC ministers will deal with the question of Communist China and set the course for future dealings with it. In eddition to this the committee of oriental experts in the Federal Republic's economic circles will be preparing a new initiative for dealing with the People's

Republic of China. In Bonn it is considered likely that the ministerial directors in the EEC forcign ministries will begin preparatory talks on

this theme in the near future. The spokesman for this country's foreign office Guido Brunner atated: "Developments in Asia are en important consideration for Europe. It is quite likaly that these developments will be

He pointed out that after the agreements that hed been reached talks in Luxemburg about political cooperation within the Six virtually any theme could become the subject of these consulta-

Members of the working group on China in the panel of orientel experts for the West Gamian economy ere looking forward to forging contacts with Red China if the Chinese Foreign Trede Minister Pai Hsleng-kuo is present at the head of e delegation of econimic edvisers visiting several European States in September end October namely Denmark,

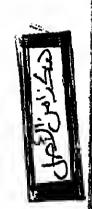
Finland, France and Norwoy, Stress has also been laid by the pundits on the increased interest shown by Peking recently in the European Economic Com-

In an interview with Die Welt Otto Wolff von Amerongen, the President of the Central Association of Germen Chambers of Trade sald the committee of oriental trede experts has stressed that from 1973 onwards, if the trade policies of the six members countries ere to be pursued communelly it should be quite possible to negotiete e trade treaty with

In 1970 West Germany trede with Peking again declined. According to the East Asia Association in Hemburg It dropped by 4.2 per cent compared with the previous year to 920,900,000 Marks.

Our exports (344,100,000 Marks as compared with 308 million in 1969) dropped even more merkedly than exports, which fell from 617,700,000 Marks in t969 to 612 million lest year. Nevertheleas the Federal Republic remeins China's third most important trade part-

(Die Welt, 30 July 1971)



tinguishing marks.

scientific methods on previous

items. The data thus gained wife

used for calculating the age and of

unknown items,

eye of an art lustorian.

niid-nineteenth century!

scientific advance.

rise today.

solubie in water.

This process, tested up to nowsplain atory level, is expected to kee

in three completely different field

this way for medical use. Win bild

they will penetrate deeper into the and prove more effective than post

Secondly, motor friels can be treated

this way to attain a greater degiti

refinement, thus stopping many of toxic frames otherwise found in

Thirdly, waste effluent can be dissol

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 light

more quickly in microstructures sud;

Fine nerusol sprays can he pubale

#### **SCIENCE**

# New research project plans computer dating for porcelain

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

he Dr Gottfried Reuter Ceramics Instituta of Munich and the Polymer Physics Company of Tübingen are new cooperating on the first systematic research programme for calculating the age of valuable old ceramics - starting with mainiy Meissen porcelain.

A computer fila will be built up with ali the methods of art hiatory available and all the sciences that are only now starting to penetrate into the field of art.

It should allow porcelain and other ceramic items to be dated with the utmost degree of precision - perhaps right down to the actual year of manufacture and the very kiln asad.

A number of trials recently conducted in London bafore a committee of art dealers, collectors and ari historians gives some idea of what science can offer.

Photographs can be enlarged to show the bubblas present in the glazing of porcelain. Bubbles of this type always occur when the basic material is baked for the second time. Gas is produced during firing and much of it remains caught in the glazing, causing the bubbles.

can be differentiated from the glazing. A taminated with foreign substances than in collector will recognise the transitional the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. it

During the first stage of its Red Sea expedition, the West German research ship Valdivia has survayed the

distribution of the metallic sludge found

in salt aprings some 2,200 metres below

Some thirty tona of the sludge

containing copper, zinc, lead and smsll

quantities of ailver - were taken for

analysis and evaluation. A concession has

been granted for analysis work io the

Preussag joint-stock company of Hanover.

determining the diatribution of the ores

and extremely accurate measuring me-

thods were used. A very deep basin containing this ore-bearing sludge was

found in this way along with other

A large number of basalt formations was also recorded. These could pose

difficulties il tha samples for analysis are

obtained by a suction process as is

The precise location of the ores was obtained with the help of a new geo-

physical insirument, the aediment echo-

sounder developed by the Electroacoustic

Company of Kiel from a normal high-fre-

This sediment echo-sounder was partic-

ularly well-suited to the investigations

conducted by the Valdivia as It was the

layers of sludge directly beneath the

The semples were takan by means of a

shovel controlled and guided by the Elac

equipment. The echo-sounder also re-

vealed a thin layer of mud particles

hovering over the part of the sea-bed

containing the ore-bearing sludge. This

could be the point of outflow of the hot

ore-bearing springs that regenerate the

sea-bed that were baing examined.

shallower basina.

quency acho-sounder.

The main emphasis was placed on

Research ship surveys Red Sea ores

porcelain from the period between the Ming and Ching emperora in the seventeenth century from the rough bubble

Porcelain produced during the reign of Ching emperor Kang-Hsi on the other hand has a very fine bubble texture in its glazing. The cobalt blue underlying the giazing slummers through and can be easily recognised.

The latest experiments have also shown that there are differences in the chemical compesition of the giazing found on European percelsin. They can be recognised with the aid of electron micro-

Differences in the smount of chemical substances used in the decoration can be even more striking. European paint manufacturers in the eighteenth century pro-Chinese porcelain over the centuries duced paints that were far more con-

echo-sounder with its axtrantely intensive

sound-waves that diffuse by a maximum

of three degrees from the main energy

scientists are trying to use lower fre-quencies for their work,

ment with a frequency of only six

kilohertz is currently under development.

Its emission powar is to be increased from

five to sixteen kilowatis. It looka as

though a new era in echo-sounding

Harald Steinert

(Frankfurter Aligemains Zellung für Deuischland, 28 July 1971)

techniques la about to begin,

responsibility for this. Reuter, himself a passionate collector of porcelain with a collectinn of Mcissen porcelain that comes close to the famous Schneider collection in size, owns the Ceramics Institute in Munich and the The aedimeni echo-sounder was developed from the firm's continental ahelf

The Munich Institute is hullt up around Reuter's collection that is particularly strong in the classical Meissen porcelain

To burease the depth of penetration of the impulses into the sea-bed and deby Monika Hornig-Sutter. The physical and chemical work in Tübingen is to he crease their absorption by the water, earried out by P. lioll. The usual frequencies are between eighteen and tidrty kilohertz. New equip-

examination of Meissen (Dresden) purcellain that atill fetchea the highest price of all European ceramlea.

valuable old porcelain there is and it has often been copied end imitated, in the nineteenth contury in McIssen itself the coatly eighteenth century Dresden china was again manufactered. Because of this it aeems right for Reuter's project to begin with Meissen porcelain.

is these impure colours which give old porcelain ita harmonious colouring.

Systematic research work can catalogue and codity the special ageing features that connoisseurs today have to judge subectively. Oid porcelain for instance is often discoloured by grey impurities while modern porcelain is much whiter. Old Chinase porcelain is often marked by black areas fo fern ash.

Intensifying work of this type should lead to s larga and sudden increase in the number of methods by which specialists ean date ceramic itema.

These will range from the structure of the earthenware foundation and texture of glazing and pigmentation to data obtained from chemical analysis, quite apart from the clues offered by history or art history

A number of individual experimental research projects since the war have shown the practicability of using modern scientific methods in analysing old works

But there was never any institution with the adequate capital necessary to earry out the work. Industrialist Gottfried Renter new scems ready to assume

industrial research firm uf Polymer Physies in Tübingen.

of the Höroldt and Kändler periods.

Research work in Munich is conducted

Research work will hegin with the

Classical Meissen porcelain is the innst protein molecules that are biological soluble in water.

A. Right

The first aim of the research calibrate the material according to: features such as the use of an

decoration, particular colours Dumping radioactive waste in The features will then be d Unfortunately cooperation with the son works does not seem to be the son w contain a large number of document would provide valuable information

The second step that the text will undertake will be to use there

One day collectors will be able white requirements of industrialised exact information about their car country double every decade. By able items from the computer in beginning of next century Mankind be set up in Munich for dating in the saing more electric power per A small piece of porcelain weight seems than in the whole of recorded miligram will suffice, it will be being together, under an electromicroscope and the letter as well as the street of special energy (eas), petroleum under the letter as well as the street of special energy (eas), petroleum

under the lens as well as by it makes of fossile energy (coal, petrolcum as raignal gas) are gradually exhausted A press on a button is then all in maximum exploitation of atomic energy

needed and the computer june hancessity.

action and quickly supplies its w. By the year 2000 this country will be This expensive coffee pot bearing to bothed with roughly 150 nuclear power decorations from the Höroldt pairs with a total capacity of 100 first a strictly insitation decimals or 100 million kilowatts. fact a skilful imitation dating hat sewaits or 100 million kilowatts.

Extensive utilisation of atomic power is Harold Size necessarily linked with large uniounts of (Use Well, 38 to:) radioactive waste as a hy-product and this waste represents an additional strain on

Ultra-sound waves Unlike industrial and domestic garbage the problem is less the amount than the combat pollution adjoactivity. Depending on the composiand help medicine intensity (alpha, beta and gamma rays) is imitted. Its harmful effect on the living rganism, particularly human giands, is ltra-sound waves have bent well known.

during basic research work at fd . For some time scientists and engineers furt's Battelle institute to reduce to droplets smaller than anything zeed before, representing an impression of the state of the state

One straightforward procedure that is, however, applicable only to short-lived radionuclidea is to mark time. The radioactive agent decays and after a varying but specific period of time radiation is reduced to a nunimum.

In many cases, though, periods of several hundred years are involved, with the result that means of disposal must be found that will not present generations to coma with additional problems. An absolutely fails afe exclusion of radionuclides from the entire biosphera must be ensured for centuries.

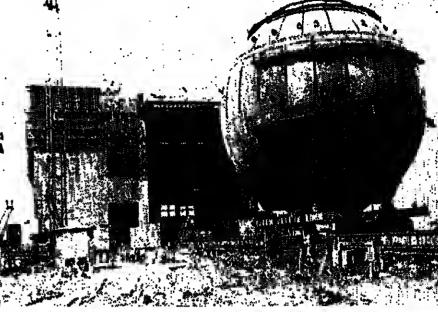
A practicable solution for this country and one that has proved successful in trials is to store atomic waste in old mines or natural or artificial underground cav-

The scientific basis of storing radioactive waste in old salt mines and underground caverns from which the salt deposits have been washed out has been the subject of work at Clausthal Zellerfeld since 1965.

Several thousands drums of low-radioactivity waste have already been consigned to the caverns and galieries of Asse 11, a disused salt mine near Wolfenbüttel that has been specially prepared for use as a repository for radioactive wastc.

At the end of this year work is to commence on the transfer of waste of medium radioactivity to the Wolfenbüttel

Starting In 1975 highly radioactive waste of the kind produced by fast breeder reactors (reactors that produce



finding a final resting place 2,400 feet

Disused sait minea have the edge on ore or coal mines in several reapecta. Salt deposita ara not generally connected with the water table and so have no link with the Earth's blocycle.

Also, one of the properties of salt is that it abaorba steam from the surroundlng atmosphere. Even in the long term, then, corrosion of the storage drums is a virtual impossibility.

Slight earth tremors and shifts cause rifts and chinks. Salt is so flexible that under the pressure of the earth above it automatically seala any faulta of this kind and prevents radioactive gases from escaping to the surface.

Highly rudioactive waste, like the fuel elements in reactors, not only produces radiation; it also generates a considerable uniount of heat. This presents scientists and teclinicians with grave problems.

Salt caverns again prove a satisfactory solution, in comparison with other stone, sult deposits are a good conductor of heat. Heat generated is swiftly exchanged with the surroundings and the atorsgo area is thus not overheated.

The excavation of caverns in sait deposits presents no problems whatsoever. Fresh water is pumped in via a 100-metre borehole and salt water pumped out. Caverns of various alzea and spherical or cylindrical in shape can be pumped out aa required.

Once it is filled with radioactive waste the cavern is sealed with a concrete plug and can be left to its own devices. The atorage capacity of existing or potential tacilitles is virtually unlimited.

The processing of waste, which occurs in a variety of forms, is a slightly Continuad on page 15

#### Brunsbüttel power station's nuclear container

fter a year'a work at a point adjacent A to the site of the Brunsbüttel nuclear power station, which from 1974 will supply North Germany with nuclear power from the Elbe cstuary, the enormeus shect steel safety container has been completed.

Spherical In shape, 27 metrea (82 feet) in diameter and weighing 1,000 tons, the container has embarked on its journey to the reactor building. The 110-metrc journey will take a good week.

The container is being rolled, pushed and hydraulically rammed into position and once it has reached its final restingplace will be bound with the reactor wall and the apening to the cast through which it made its entry sealed off with reinforced concrete.

The container will house the nuclear steam system of what is to be a lightwater renctor. With a gross capacity of gog million watts Brunsbitttel will, a year after the inaugration of Stade and Wurgassen power stations, he the largest nuclear power atation in the north of the cuun-

Pundits predict that by 1980 the proportion of power requirements gencrsted by means of nuclear reactors will have increased from the present four per cent to roughly a third of the total.

At present twelve nuclear power statlons are either under construction or at the planning stage and seven are already in operation. One of the largest will be Biblis, near Darmstadt, generating 1,i50 megawatts.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 4 Augus) 1971)

# **Volkswagen Foundation** faces financial problem

The sound impulses emitted by the echo-sounder penetrate the sea bed and are reflected by the ores. The high-frehe ubiquitous Volkawagen Beetle continues to run and run and run but quency impulses of the Elac echo-sounding procedure have a maximum penetra-Its succeaa is rivalled by the Volkswagen Foundation that continues to grow and tive power of only 44 metrea but are extremely accurate, differentiating layera grow and grow, its wealth increasing

But before the Hanovar-based Foundation anters the exclusive multi-milliard Mark club, the Siate will be sending in Its auditors with a number of critical objec-

The achievements of the Volkswagen Foundation, the world's richest, during the first ten years of Ita existence are

The Foundation was set up following the long legal dispute between Bonn and the Federal atate of Lower Saxony over the ownership of the Volkswagen factory.

In 1962, Ita first year of business, the Foundation had capital amounting to

some 1,200 million Marks - not bad for a

Although the Foundation has awarded a yearly sum of between one hundred and two hundred million Marks for the furtherance of scienca, its total capital has not decreased. The Foundation's value is now approaching 1,500 million Marks.

Whan drawing up the Foundation's atatutes, both Bonn and Hanover, tha seat of the Lowar Saxony, state government of the Lowar Saxony state government, planned a growth of Foundation grants and not an increase in the body's wealth. "The purpose of the Foundation," tha atatutes proclaim, 'Is to further science and technology in research and teaching." Accounts departments in Bonn and Hanover have now snapped into action. The auditors tolerated dealings in 1966

and 1967 when the Foundation shifted

the basis of its wealth a little and apent

almost 68 million on Volkswagen ahares,

possibility of such a transaction. But the accounts departments at a beginning to object. The Foundation built research institutes of its out

although the statutes did not menti-

has so far awarded over 25 million 16 on grants for worthy projects Foundation also pays maintenane The auditors claim that in

these institutes the Foundation is ing territory outside the scope at selence but should not run direct indirectly research institutes of list The Volkswagan Foundation,

the Nobel Foundation, is aller, accounts departments and manage ahow them the door so to speak long talks with Bonn and Hanorel

Nobody wants to fight the Four but, the Lower Saxony gover staies, it must decide whether it want grow larger or give better support science and technology by increasing amount it gives annually in grants.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 1 August

# The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Frankfurter Allgemeine

One of the

world's top ten

is the paper of the businessman, the scientist, and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters For anyone wishing to penetrate

the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is an essential with its authority. scope and influence.

Franffurter Allgemeine

Foreign Advertising Department D-8 Frankfurt/Main, Hellerholstr. 2-4, P. O. Bex 3463, Phone 75911

#### Heavy fines for water pollution

Pollution of the waterways will, by the terma of a Bill recently approved by the Federal Cabinet, be liable to a fine of up to 50,000 Marks. According to the Ministry of the Interior the Water Resources Bill, of which this provision ferma a part, ia now at committee stage.

The Bill, a Ministry spokesman claima, representa a major contribution to environmental protection. It deals mainly with uniform provisions for the storage and transfer of aubstances such as oil that rapresent a potential hazard to water

supplies.

Water boards are to be given greater powers to intervene in cases where development may threaten water supplies. All pollution, including indirect pollution via the sewage mains, is to be rendered

(SSddeulsche Zeitung, 31 July 1971)

#### Minister calls for pollution watchdog

Bonn Agriculture Ministar Josef Ertf advocates the establishment of a central institution to keep a regular and systematic check on waste that represents

This was announced after an interview with the Minister by Professor Grzimak, the government's nature conservancy con-

Dr Grzimek noted that research into toxic substances in this country does not possess the facilities available to comparable research bodies abroad.

Above all there is little research into the residue of toxins in living animals, which in its turn la the best pointer to the health hazard for human beings.

Research into human foodstuffs is not. he commented, enough.

(kraokfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 August 1971)



#### **SHIPPING**

# Hapag-Lloyd to discontinue transatlantic services

S plendid perties and sweating stokers, smoking funnels and the company's blue band ensign between them characterise a fascinating era in the history of German and International shipping that is now coming to a close.

Hepag-Lloyd, the country's largest shipping line, has now decided once and for all to discontinua regular passenger services on the North Atlantic nin at tha beginning of naxt year.

Hopelessly outclassed by competition from the world's eirlines ocean liners are no longer an economic proposition. The Europa and the Bremen will in future run

For mora than a century the two major German lines Norddeutscher Lloyd of Bremen and Hamburg-Amerika-Packetfahrt (Hapag) - they merged a year ago were Britain's major competitors for the Blue Riband the prized flag designed, as it were, in initation of the Order of the Garter for the fastest liner on the North

The first Bremen set out on its maiden voyage on the sultry afternoon of 19 June 1858. Ninety-six metres (315 feet) long, Norddeutscher Lloyd's first steamer liner reached New York in fourteen days.

Hepag of Hamburg (the two cities have always been fierce rivals on the high seas) was well and truly trounced. its 750-GRT Deutschland, one of the fastest sading ships of the time, took some 42 days to convey twenty cabin passengers and 200 deck passengers to the eastern seaboard of the United States.

#### Blue Riband

As the transport of German emigrants was proving an increasingly lucrative proposition the two lines built in the course of subsequent decades numbers of larger and faster steam liners to cut the time it took to trovel to the land of unlimited opportunity.

Not until the end of the nineteenth century, however, did German shipping represent serious competition for Britain. In 1897 Hapag's 14,349-GRT Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, an impressive steelclad vessel boesting a collection of fun-nels and comfortable decor, first won the Blue Riband for Germany.

Withelm if, the reigning monarch, was most interested in everything to do with shipping and encouraged shipowners to adopt ever more edventurous policies.

Shortly efter the opening of the Kiel Canal in 1895 the Kaiser started the major confrontetion between tha two companies. Both had gone to enormous trouble end expense to ensure that tha Kaiser end his retinue first made the canal crossing from the North See to the Baltic on board their flagship.

When the Kelser enno would cross first on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern followed by tha Germen princes on board the Lloyd flagship a small, unremarkabla man, as contemporarias described him, got up and told the Kaiser thet the Elba and its approaches were Hamburg territory and that it was a matter of course that tha princes travelled on board a Hapag ship.

The man was Albert Ballin, whose name is inseparebly linked with the emergence of the Hapag as one of tha world's mejor shipping lines.

The Kaiser replied to the effect that this was local potriotism par axcellence

## Münchner Merkur

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

and promptly arranged for the princes to travel on the ship of tha larger line, Norddeutscher Lloyd.

Bailin in return resorted to a stratagem. He saw to it that major journalists covering the event travalled on board Hapag steamers and publicised the fact. This piece of effrontery impressed the Kaiser who became a good friend of Ballin's. A few years later Ballin became Hapag'a managing director.

In the first decade of this century German slupyards built increasingly larger end faster liners for the two companies.

Ships that made maritune history such as the 50,000-ton Imperator attracted thousands of onlookers as they steamed in and out of port. Liners such as the Fürst Bismarck and the Vaterland were felt to be the latest thing and miracles of technological precision.

The ship's interiors were iuxurious in the extreme after the fashion of the period. Crystal chandeliers lit purpla salons and genuine Meisaen porcelain, nothing but the best, accompanied the hoi-poiloi on their travels.

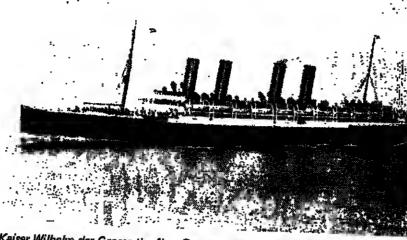
The passage to New York eost, first class, 8,000 gold Marks, a staggering sum of money for those days. Deck passengers paid a mere i 10 Marks for their hord wooden bunks, rats and cockroaches.

The emigrant trade reeched its peak at tho turn of the century and made both lines considerable profits. Norddeutscher Lloyd celebrated its ten millionth passenger in 1913.

Gigantoniania and tempo mania were dealt en obrupt blow in 1912 when the Titanic sank, coating 1,700 lives, in an attempt to regain the Blue Riband the captain had chosen s dangerous northern route and steamed at full speed into an iceberg. The band played to the last as the unsinkable giant made its way to Davy Jones' Lockar.

The First World War well end truly put paid to Germany's gigantic ocean bners. Not until 1929 did Norddeutscher Lloyd's new Europa regain the Blua Riband by crossing the North Atlantic at an average speed of 29.701 knots.

Thomas Wolgast (Münchner Merkur, 29 July 1971)



Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse tha first Garman liner to win the transatiantic Blue like day of their careers; women tend to tell

# Opel sponsors last soap-box racing Derby

C oapbox racers hove seen the last of a benefactor who hos done them proud for many a long year. After a Duisburg rece a spokeaman for Opel, the motor manufacturers, announced that "Tho 1971 national soapbox-rocing champion-alups were the last to be held under our patronage.'

Ekkehard Rohde of the Opel boord commented that "We ore now convinced that in the wake of tampestuous technological development, above oll os a result of increasing demands on young peopla's knowledge and ability, specifically in the safety sector, our youth work must be more broadly based.

it remains nonethaless to be seen whether this will be curtains for a form of racing for young people that dates back to the turn of the Century in the Tannus region, near Frankfurt.

At prosent top-level negntiations are in progress between Opel and ADAC, the motoring organisation, with the oin of onsuring that the ADAC at least maintains the national championships and possibly introduces equality of the saxes in the Soapbox Derby.

For soma years now young girls have written indignant latters to the company asking why only boys between the ages of eleven and fifteen are ellowed to enjoy the thrills and spills of soapbox recing.

Thie year e special race for girl com-petitora was held at Duisburg but the winner stood no chanca of representing thie country in the world championships.

(Photo: dpa)

the Soaphox Derby world champlording about the future, differing little in this in Akron, Ohin, first hit on the idea and inspect from the thirty-year-olds.

been popular in this country.

organised the first race with 330 cm petitors and 40,000 spectators in 1831 of the Second Wurld War soaph of the US army of occupation. Region soopbox championships were held a cities and towns in the American Toris. cities and towns in the American Zone Opel and the first national champiosis held in Hamburg in 1951.

Both design and practice have chest considerably since the early days. Chepions no longer build soaphoxes inco prions no longer build supplied their first wish is to trevel and get to ard wheels, brakes, steering, dimension

Even at that "the Americans are a little chaed of us," one of the organization concedes. American soapboxes but different attering mechanism and arise ca was the first country to have soaphed. recers lie flat on their back for the to travel, to participate in social

(Die Well, 3 August 1921)

# Psychologist examines men's hopes from life

#### abecker Nachrichten

nychologist Dr Ursula Lehr of Bonn spent hours listening to the life wit of 120 average women as a means assessing changes that might have come bout in what women expect of life.

For men their life stories are largely the (Photo: the story of their marriages. Yet nine out of the of the sample had been working

ia the cheumstances the emphasis on the marriage indicates how little women have succeeded in gaining self-confidence Knrl-Heinz Pater of Berlin, on these and the feeling of being man's equal.

liand, is off to Akion, Ohio, sada. Men attach a certain importance to the world chompionships on i 4 August.

Soapbox racing in this country, we drore and major marital crises the story goes, first sow the light of day; marriage only assumes importance when Usingen in the Taunus mountains is comes into contact with the career, the 1905 snapshots of young people carries two more often than not clashing.

downhill in boxes on wheels watther it is noticeable that women of between end similar races were soon recorded forty and fifty take o purticularly dim in the Tannus and the Black Forest. in the thirties the Americans invested olds have high hopes; forty- to fifty-yeor-sporting discipline that had already olds feel more than any other age group that such changes as occur will probably Myron E. Scott, subsequently direct. They have com

They have come io realisa that they are not gowing any younger and ore con-fronted with the fact as each day passes. DIE WEIT Fortunately this mood does not persist.
At about the sge of fifty a change occurs. The over-fifties feel fairly confident

The over-fifties appear to have grown used to the idea of age end to have come 1949. The organisation was taken onth whel that "We here reached our best, A thope it stays this way" end "We have inter had it so good."

Oldy enough, Dr Lehr notes, it is the over-filles who are most interesting in proadening their horizons.

the world, to see and experience a The rules and regulations specify the "Driver and vehicle together may as weigh more than 113 kilogrammes (2) likely seem, women feel that they can weigh more than 113 kilogrammes (2) less attention to the family end themselves for once.

The are the grandmothere who ere that interested in their granddistantial interested in their grand-distantial because they fear inroads into line are, of course, differences. The

performances is mainly expressed by women whose marriages are a auccess.

Older women whose marriages are subject to severe strain or whose hus bends have passed away are more interested in further education, reading and social activities. They also have more time for their grandchildren.

Why are the forty- to fifty-year-olds so afraid of changes? For one, because they are unable to find a new direction and purpose in life.

Time and time again the case histories ndicated that woman in this age group clung to past obligations, duties moreover that they hed always felt to be a burden.

They often feel that these tasks represent the meaning and purpose of life, regardless whether it is a matter of looking after the grandparents or caring for grown-up children who will soon be establishing families of their own.

This decade differs decidedly from all others in that there are next to no plans for the future. Oddly enough the twentyforty-year-olds and the over-fifties both have high hopes and plans. In this respect they differ not a jot.

In intensive analysis of the 120 case histories Dr Lehr notes that a woman'a attitude towards children varies considerably as the years pass. Periods of intense nttachment during which the mother does not want the children to leave home are followed by periods during which she would be only too happy if they would stand on their own two fect.

it is hardly surprising that the over-fifties would like to see the back of the children so as to be able to enjoy their own lives and are afraid that the children or grandchildren might thwart their plans.

What is surprising in that the thirty- to forty-year-olds also feel this way whereos the over-forties feel precisely the oppo-site. They are afraid that the children might want to make their own way in life at too carly an age and do their ievel best to keep the children dependent on thenseives in one way or another.

Age is by far from the only consideration, though. One reoson why a mother is bent on keeping the children tied to her apron strings is her fear of the mother-in-Dr Gerhard Weise

(Lübecker Nuchrichten, 1 Augnst 1971)

## One teenager in twenty has tried hashish at least once

# STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The Federal government faces serious problems both in combating the trade in narcotics and in providing information about the misuse of drugs.

This is the tenor of a written answer by the Ministry of Health to a perliamentary question tabled by the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions.

At the same time details of a poll conducted on behalf of the government's Press and Information Office to determine the general public's attitude towards hashish and LSD were released.

According to the survey one over-sixtean in twenty has tried out hash at one time or other. in the sixteen- to nincteenyear-old age group the ratio is one in five.

In this age group 63 per cent stated their willingness to try hashish out where-as among the population as a whole only ten per cent would be interested in trying it out for themselves.

Among the population as a whole 82 per cent are opposed to the idea and three per cent are don't knows. Among sixteen- to nineteen-year-olds only fourteen per cent are opposed to the use of cannabia resin and four per cent undecid-

The Federal government had no comment to make on these figures, evan though they indicate that many young people are potential pot-smokers. it is merely noted that further work on the consumption of nareotics is in progress.

The parliamentary reply also indicates that the government has inunched e considerable number of information campoigns on the use and effect of drugs.

Bonn does not feel itself to be in position to meet overall demand for nformation on the subject. All it can do is lend support to pilot projects and supra-regional events. In this way the Ministry of Haalth is doing its bit to boost the number of people able et a

local level to provide information for the general public.

In conjunction with the Ministers of the Interior of the statea the Federal government hes takan meesures to combat the illegal trade in narcotics and the

equally illegal import of drugs.

The Federal and state CIDs ere continually to compare notes so as to be in e better position to assist in investigations.

Customs officials have been mede acquainted with simple procedures to determine whether or not a substance ia hashish and police dogs have also been trained to spot narcotics.

CiD narcotics work, particularly the exchange of information, is to be improved. Foreigners sentenced in this country as narcotics dealers will, the states have agreed, now serve their sentences in full before being deported.

#### Turkish sources

The parbamentary question oiso involves the extent of internetional cooperation. The Federal government notes that some eighty per cent of the heroin diegally traded in Europe end Asia is refined from Turkish popples. Turkey is thus of major importance es a source

Bonn notes that the Turkish government has in recent yeers consistently reduced the ecreage und cultivation. Premier Demirel reduced the number of provinces in which the cultivation of poppies was legal from twenty-one to

On 29 June Premier Erln's govomment banned the cultivation of opium poppies entirely as of autumn next year except to meet medical requirementa.

The Federal government has not stated whethar it expects the bnn to heve any perceptible effect on Illegal heroin imports into this country.

(Siuligarter Zellung, 6 August 1971)

#### Continuad from page 13

different matter. Contaminated matter such as paper, gisss and plaatic can be dealt with relatively easily but occounts for only e small proportion of the waste thet eccumulates.

Most waste is dissolved or suspended in reactor effluent. Radioactive gas and contaminated exhaust containing radioactive particles and eerosois also occur.

There are e number of chemicel processes, precipitation and filtration, by which these radionuclides can be separated and solldified. So-called absolute filters extreet up to 99.97 per cent of redioective matter.

Once suspended radioactive matter has been filtered out of radioactive gases such es helium 3 or carbon 14 they are only slightly toxic end can be released into the atmosphere without misgivings.

In cases where radioactive itquid is

#### Radioactive waste in disused mines

have proved e success. After decontamination up to 99.99 per cent of redloactive matter is concentrated in the remainder which is then given an admixture of glass-forming material and meited into blocks of convenient size.

Low-radioactive waste can, together with the left-overs of gas processing and contaminated matter that is already solid, be reduced to ash in newly-developed

The first incinorator of this kind recentstarted to work at full capacity at Karlsruhe nuclear research cantre. At e temperature of roughly 1,000 degrees centigrade some eight kilogrammes of

Woste is reduced to a hundredth of its previous volume and the ash contains some 99 per eent of previous radioactivity. Ccramle filters purify the exhaust, which is emitted via a chimnay highly resistant to acid and heat.

Tha incinerator is highly compact and reliable and elwaye ai less than atmospharic preasure in order to prevent toxle radioactive metter from esceping Into the atmosphera.

Solidified and packed into handy drums, the radioactive esh is finally transported to the Wolfenbüttel selt mine, its final resting-ploce.

Known processes for dealing with nuclear waste ensure that the disposal of waste will present, as far as can be foreseen, no problams es far as existing end projected nuclear power atetions and experimental reactors are concerned.

Klaus Bruns (Oie Welt. 6 August 1971)

		dynamic reasons.  But competitors from this county but	ad to attend conc	erts and theatrical invo	ived precipitation a	nd evaporation	n nourly.	<u> </u>			(OR WEIL, B 2	rakast (3/1)
		But competitors from this country had learnt a trick or two too. They cool don't their wheals with a damp clothed balanca them so es to ensure additional momentum.  Last year this country's entrant in the post becausa he disregarded e golden may of a capbox racing: "Drive straight as and don't look round."  Tha German boy led the field until find yards from the finishing line but look round and wes overtaken in the process.	mn (S.— b) to c. Fr. S.3.— b) b) 0.— b) b) 1.50 M. Cr. \$ 0.38 Lay 0.05	Colombia coi: \$ 1.— Congo (Bratzevilla) F.C.F.A. 30.— Congo (Kinshaao) Makuis 7.— Costa Rica C. 0.85 Cuba F. 0.13 Cypras Il d Czechoslovakia K.c. 0.50 Oahomay F.C.F.A. 30.— Danmark Oem. Rep. RD \$ 0.15 Ecusdor S. 2.50 21 Salvador Ethiopia C. 30 Fili Ink 0.30	Oormooy Chana Graat Britain Greece Or Guatemela Ousysoa BWI \$ Guinea F.G. 3 Hatil G Honduras (Br.) \$ BH Honduros Hangary FI Island Kr	0.60 Iran 0.— Ira q 11 d Ireland 1.— Israel 0.12 Ilel V 11 d Ivory Cossi 4.— Jomeica 0.15 Japao 0.20 Jorden 0.— Kenya 0.65 Kuwall	Ven. 50 \$0 Ills 8As 0.21s \$0 .1lls Kip 80, \$40, Lib \$ 0.1S 50 Mills	Morocco DM Mozambique Ss Nepai Mobi Natherlands H Nstberjands Antillos O. er New Zcaland Nicareguo Niger F.C.F.A. Nigoria Norway ni	ili d Forsquey  6 0.40 Paru  60.— Philippines  1 1.50 Poringal  1 1.— Rhodesia  1 1.— Rhodesia  1 1.— Suerido  1 0.50 Rumoole  2 audi Arel  3 c. Switzerism  5 0.85 Senegal  8 isrra Leo  5 omais  11 d South Airi  2 0.00 S. Viel Nath	Leu 0.50 ld RL 0.60 akr 0.60 l FS 0.50 F.C.F.A. 30.— le 0.10 Sh So 0.90 ra Rend 0.10 la Won 35.—	Sudon Byris Tanzsois Thoilaod Trinidsd and Toga Turkey Tubiela Ugs nda Uragus y USA USSR Venesusia Vugcalavia Zambia	PT S.— £ S 0.50 2As 0.25 2 3.— Tobago 6WI \$ 9.20 F.C.F.A. 30.— T £ 1.25 6S M EAS 0.25 PT 0.— £ 0.20 Rbl. 0.16 8 0.60 Oin 1.—
Scap-box racing Derby in Dulsburg	(Photo: dno)	1911 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911 191	Esc, 0.60	Fiolend Ima v.a.								

